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ABSTRACT

This publication was created to meet the needs of policymakers who must establish a context for viewing trends in the well-being of youth. It cuts across disciplines and agency lines, presenting statistics that address important aspects of the lives of youth--family, work, education, health, behavior, and attitudes. Taken together, the data create an outline of the conditions under which young people live in America today and the many challenges they face. An objective is to present changes over time, rather than just snapshots of contemporary conditions. When possible, tables go back as far as 1950. A total of 63 indicators are treated in this report, and each indicator contains a table, a chart, and a brief descriptive text. Tables provide current and trend information, while charts illuminate the tables, highlighting their most important aspects. Indicators are grouped into the following sections that feature particular areas of youth experience: (1) home (demographics and family composition and income); (2) school (description, outcomes, and out-of-school experiences); (3) health; (4) citizenship and values; and (5) the future, especially educational aspirations and employment plans). A glossary is included. (SLD)

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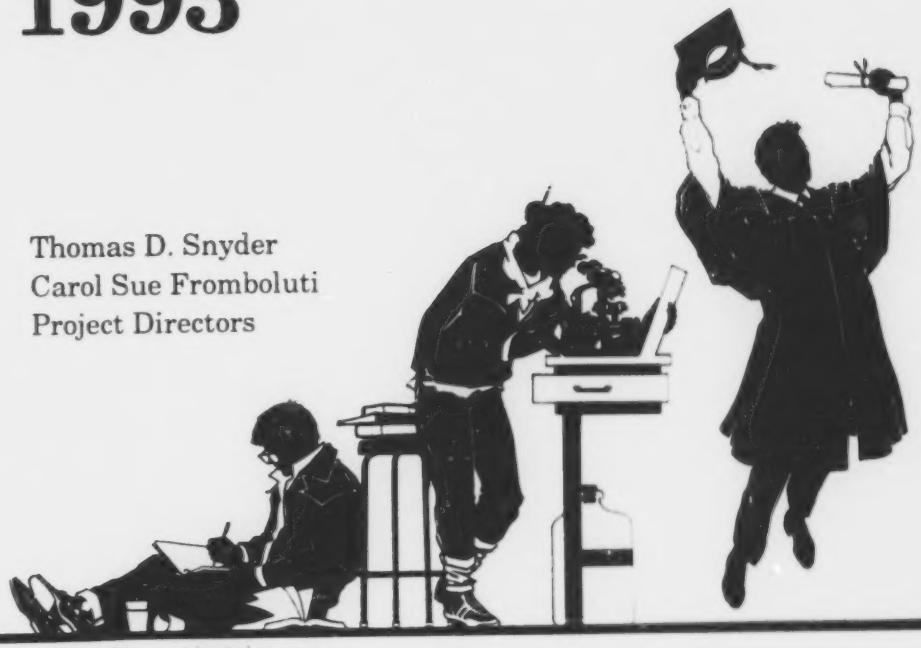

Trends in the Well-Being of American Youth

October 1993

U.S. Department of Education
Richard W. Riley
Secretary

Office of Educational Research and Improvement
Sharon P. Robinson
Assistant Secretary

National Center for Education Statistics
Emerson J. Elliott
Commissioner

National Center for Education Statistics

"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect, analyze, and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations."—Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e–1).

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FOREWORD

The Office of Educational Research and Improvement broke new ground with the first edition of *Youth Indicators* (in 1989) by investigating the lives of students beyond schoolhouse doors. Students learn in many settings. Early childhood experiences, family relationships, and home environments affect school performance from kindergarten to college. And in turn, success at school has pervasive effects on each person's success in the job market and aspirations for the future. Policymakers now rely on this report for information on factors outside of school that influence learning.

Information about children's lives across varied settings better prepares policymakers who seek lasting and effective educational change. To understand when, where, and how changes can be made in the educational process, we must examine the larger context in which children live and learn. *Youth Indicators* is a statistical compilation of data on the world of young people which comprises family structure, economic factors, jobs, extracurricular activities, and several dozen other elements. These data present a composite of the youth experience, highlighting connections that might otherwise be missed between experiences inside and outside of school.

Much of the data in this publication is central to long-term policy debates on education issues. Where possible, trend data are provided as an historical context for interpretation. It is hoped that policymakers and analysts who use these data will send comments to the National Center for Education Statistics, identifying the areas where further information is needed or the data are lacking. Good statistical reporting typically provides precise, though limited, information related to policy issues; good statistical reporting usually leads to many new questions.

Emerson J. Elliott

Commissioner
National Center for
Education Statistics

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The National Center for Education Statistics produced *Youth Indicators, 1993*. Within the Center, Thomas Snyder, with the assistance of Carol Sue Fromboluti, oversaw the development and production of the publication, Mary Frase provided technical advice, and Celestine Davis provided statistical assistance.

A number of individuals outside the Center deserve thanks. Robert Craig and Michelle Brown of Pinkerton Computer Consultants, Inc., provided computer support. Louise Woerner, Barbara Robinson, Jeannette Bernardo, Jeff Sisson, Jessica Ciccone, and Gita Mathew of HCR provided research assistance. Jacqueline Zimmerman provided editorial assistance and managed typesetting, and Phil Carr designed the cover. Jerry Fairbanks of the U.S. Government Printing Office managed the typesetting.

This year's edition of the *Youth Indicators* has received reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. We wish to thank them for their time and expert advice. In the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Mary Frase, Sal Corrallo, and Mike Cohen, and Margaret McNeely reviewed the entire manuscript. Special thanks to Janet Simons of Children's Defense Fund and Howard Silver of the Consortium of Social Science Associations who reviewed the manuscript and provided valuable technical advice.

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INTRODUCTION

America today is struggling to maintain its standard of living and its prominent position among the countries of the world. How well it succeeds will depend on today's youth. They will be the leaders and the citizens of the 21st century.

Webster defines youth as "the period of life between childhood and maturity." It is a period in which physical, emotional, and educational changes take place. Children grow into adults, they become emotionally independent, many leave home and marry while others continue schooling well into their maturity. Couple the demands of these personal changes with the demands of a changing society and it is easy to see why youth might also be defined as a difficult time of life.

While suffering through the passage to maturity, each generation also faces unique challenges. In the world of tomorrow, citizens will conduct business in a global economy. Unprecedented amounts of technology will confront them with a continued barrage of new information. Citizens will need to be comfortable acquiring new knowledge and learning new skills. They will need to tackle educational and health-related problems and cultural differences in order to deal with economic and societal pressures.

Americans are committed to preparing young people for these challenges. The President and the Governors have pledged their support for educational improvement, for health care reform, for social actions that would actively involve youth in the improvement of society. Increasingly, policymakers and the interested public are turning their attention to issues of children, youth, and families and are trying to connect education policies with policies addressing welfare, job training, national service, employment, child care, and health, and with other policies that affect the lives of young people.

Youth Indicators was created to meet the needs of these policymakers who must establish a context for viewing trends in the well-being of youth. Such a perspective is essential for those seeking to understand the factors that enhance or diminish the future opportunities of our young people.

Youth Indicators cuts across disciplines and agency lines. It is intended to be of use to agency officials and others in public life concerned with integrating human services for youth and their families. It contains statistics that address important aspects of the lives of youth—family, work, education, health, behavior, and attitudes. When strung together, the data create an outline of the conditions under which young people live. Researchers and policymakers can look at the outline to see where it must be filled in. The data point to areas where added research is needed, where intervention might be beneficial, and where changes might be made. Ideally, these indicators will be used as catalysts for further study and action.

One important objective of the report is to present changes over time, rather than to deliver "snapshots" of contemporary conditions. Whenever possible, tables go as far back as 1950, or even earlier, providing needed historical context for today's issues. Some indicators cover only more recent years—either because they show key details or because data are simply not available for earlier years.

Each indicator contains a table, chart, and brief descriptive text. The indicators are grouped in sections that feature particular areas of youth experience. The tables provide current and trend information on a given topic. The charts are designed to illuminate the statistical tables, highlighting their most important aspects. Short paragraphs describe critical features of each indicator, showing the types of inference one might reasonably

make. A short glossary defines key technical terms.

These indicators are representative but do not constitute the total body of knowledge about American youth. While the selection of indicators itself is open to debate, the assortment we have collected is intended to be full and fair in its overall portrayal of conditions facing young people. Because new data reveal changes in some of the trends we present, *Youth Indicators* is updated regularly, with the aim of maintaining its usefulness. We invite continuing dialogue with readers about the approaches taken and the indicators selected.

We have organized this report according to general themes reflected in some of its most important indicators. While the task of interpretation belongs with the reader, some comments on the nature and substance of the data are included. We hope the following passages will serve as reference points against which readers may compare and contrast their own views on the progress of American youth.

HOME

Demographics and Family Composition

Changes in birth rates profoundly influence society for decades as larger or smaller groups (birth cohorts) move through school, adulthood, the workforce, and finally into retirement. Larger birth cohorts can cause pressure for building schools, hiring more teachers, and expanding medical services; reduced cohorts can have the opposite effect. In recent years, demographic shifts in the youth population have placed great stress on schools, colleges, and the workforce.

The best-known of these population shifts is the "baby boom," the rise in births from the late 1940s through the early 1960s that created a large population bulge. This bulge caused elementary and secondary school enrollment to rise rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s, which in turn created a surge in school construction and a demand for hundreds of thousands of new teachers. The boom's aftershock hit in the 1970s when sharply declining birth rates resulted in drops in enrollment that left schools underutilized and sometimes overstaffed. Meanwhile, the baby boom moved through society and unprecedented numbers of young people entered the labor market, causing heavy competition for entry-level jobs and depressing wage levels. Many demographers predict that this population bulge will create similar pressures on retirement funds and health care services as members of that age cohort move into their retirement years. It is worth observing that "baby boomers" will first become eligible to collect Social Security in the first decade of the new century.

Population shifts are responsible for major changes in school enrollment trends. From 1971 to 1984, total elementary and secondary school enrollment decreased every year, reflecting the decline in the school-age population over that period. Between 1985 and 1990 public school enrollment in kindergarten through grade eight rose, while enrollment in the upper grades declined.

By 1996, total elementary and secondary enrollments are projected to surpass the previous high set in 1971 and are expected to continue to rise into the next century. This expansion will force increasing demands for more teachers, school buildings, and social services.

Another long-term demographic trend is that fewer couples are getting married and doing so at a later age than in the recent past. In fact, this trend appears to be a return to the pattern of marriage prevalent in the late nineteenth century. Historically, the 1950s were a period of early marriages. Despite the decline in marriage rates, however, the United States still has a substantially higher marriage rate than do other developed nations. The divorce rate in the United States is also much higher than in other developed nations, although that rate, too, is declining.

The structure of families has also changed, with fewer married-couple families containing children. This change reflects both a decline in birth rates among younger families and an increase in the proportion of older married couples who are unlikely to have children under 18. In 1992, fewer than half of white families had children under 18, although the majority of Hispanic and black families did.

Moreover, women are waiting until they are older to bear children and are having fewer of them. In the late 1980s, women—particularly white women—seemed to wait longer to have children. Until 1985, the women aged 20 to 24 had the highest birth rate. In the late 1980s, 25- to 29-year-old women had the highest birth rate. Birth rates for 30- to 34-year-old women have risen 50 percent since 1975. Minority women continue to bear children most frequently in their early 20s.

One important exception to the pattern of declining birth rates has been the increasing rate at which unmarried women give birth. Since the mid-1970s birth rates to unmarried women of all ages and races, except minority teenagers, have risen. In the late 1980s, births to unmarried minority teenagers began to rise as well.

Families grew smaller over the past two decades, a pattern especially notable between 1970 and 1980. Even when single adults and couples have children they are having fewer of them. Since 1980, the average number of children per family has been less than two.

The growth in out-of-wedlock births, coupled with a high divorce rate, has fed another phenomenon: a rising proportion of children living with only one parent. The proportion of children under 18 living in married-couple families declined between 1970 and 1992, while the proportion living in single-parent families grew. In 1992, 24 percent of children lived in single-parent families. The figures for minority children are even higher. In 1992, 57 percent of black children lived in single-parent homes compared with 19 percent of white children and 29 percent of Hispanic children. These numbers represent children's living status during a single year. Many more children are affected over their lifetime by the impact of divorce. As social science examines the emotional and psychological consequences of single-parent households, the economic consequences are already clear. Single-parent families tend to suffer severe economic disadvantages.

A striking change in the youth experience is an apparent lengthening of the transition period from childhood to maturity. Several symptoms mark this phenomenon. Young adults are more likely to live with their parents. While high school completion rates have improved only modestly, more graduates are going to college. Attending college typically results in a higher paying job, but it also delays moving into the work force full-time and entails paying rising tuition. With all its benefits, this expensive lengthening of the education process makes it difficult for youths to become financially independent until they complete their studies. And even when they have full-time jobs, young people's incomes have not kept pace with those of other age groups.

Housing costs climbed faster than incomes between 1975 and 1985. Although the situation generally improved between 1985 and 1989, it may have contributed to youths living with their parents longer.

Prolonged education and economic dependency may contribute to the increasingly older ages at which people now marry and women begin childbearing. During the 1950s and 1960s, the average age of women at first marriage was about 20; between 1975 and 1988 this rose rapidly, reaching an average of 24. Viewed another way, marriage rates among 18- to 24-year-old women have dropped significantly; that is, the share of women in that population who are currently married is much lower than before 1975. On the other hand, marriage rates for older women, ages 25 to 44, remained stable between 1975 and 1988. This means that the average age at first marriage for women is

now higher than at any point since 1890, when such data were first compiled for the United States.

Family Income

While the average size of the family has tapered off in recent years, its average income has stabilized. Between 1950 and 1970, median family income as adjusted for inflation rose significantly. Family income has, on average, been stable since 1970.

Because families are smaller and incomes have stabilized, American families are slowly growing more affluent. However, some changes in family life are caused by shifts in the labor force status of family members. Two factors have affected the family: the decline in constant dollars in men's salaries, and the increase in women's labor force participation.

Real income for all men who worked full time dropped by 5 percent between 1970 and 1982 and remained at the 1982 level in 1991. For young men who worked full time, income has fallen more: annual income, adjusted for inflation, for 20- to 24-year-old men in 1991 was 32 percent below what it had been in 1970. On average, young women's incomes also dropped between 1970 and 1991; 20- to 24-year-old women lost about 15 percent of their real income. However, for all full-time women workers, incomes rose by about 11 percent during that time. While the gain of women's income relative to men's suggests some improvement in pay equity, the income gap remains large. Incomes for all men remained 43 percent above those for all women in 1991.

The participation of more family members in the workforce, particularly married women, has served to buttress family incomes in spite of the decline in incomes for males. In 1960, only 39 percent of married women in families with children 6 to 17 years old were in the labor force; 62 percent were in 1980 and 74 percent in 1991. (A portion of the increased participation consisted of part-time workers.) Even more dramatic has been the rise in labor force participation of married women with children under 6—from 19 percent in 1960 to 60 percent in 1991. This increase in employment of women is partially responsible for the stable family income figures. At the same time, with more mothers working outside the home, the pressures on society for better child care and after school activities for older children have increased.

Not all households are financially secure. Female-headed households continue to struggle with poverty, and it is in these households that child poverty is concentrated. In 1991, 46 percent of children under 18 in female-headed households were supported with an income under $10,000. In contrast, only 5 percent of children under 18 in married-couple families lived with these economic constraints. Poverty rates were relatively high for minority children. The proportion of poor children coming from female-headed households has risen dramatically, from 24 percent in 1960 to 59 percent in 1991 for all children, and from 29 percent to 83 percent for black children.

Most unmarried women with children work. About 85 percent of all divorced women and 75 percent of separated women with 6- to 17-year-old children were in the labor force in 1991.

The conditions of children in female-headed households are further exacerbated by the fact that absent fathers often do not meet their full financial obligations. In 1989, only about half of women awarded child support payments received their full entitlement. Less than one-fourth received partial payment, and one-fourth received no payment.

SCHOOL

There were some 61.2 million students enrolled in education institutions in 1991 from the elementary to the college and university levels. Between 1985 and 1991, enrollment rates for 18- to 24-year-olds rose rapidly. The complexion of the student body has been gradually changing, with minority populations

growing as a proportion of the total population. Between 1960 and 1991, the proportion of white students declined at the elementary and secondary levels, while the proportion of black students stabilized and that of Hispanic students grew.

A major influence on students' later educational and occupational opportunities is the type of high school program in which they enroll. In 1990, more 17-year-olds reported enrolling in college preparatory and academic programs than had reported enrolling in such programs in 1982. Correspondingly, the number enrolled in vocational education had declined from 12 percent in 1982 to 9 percent in 1990.

High school completion rates have improved. Black students are staying in school longer, with more completing high school and college. Hispanics complete less school than other groups and only 9 percent of 25- to 29-year-old Hispanics completed 4 years of college or more in 1991 as compared with 25 percent of whites.

A much higher proportion of students are completing high school today than in the 1950s. In 1950, barely half (53 percent) of 25- to 29-year-olds had completed high school, and only 8 percent had completed 4 years of college. In 1991, the figures had climbed to 85 percent completing high school and 23 percent completing 4 years of college.

College attendance is at an all-time high. Women's participation at all levels of higher education rose rapidly during the 1960s and has continued to increase. In 1959–60, women received 35 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 32 percent of all master's degrees. By 1990–91, nearly 54 percent of all bachelor's and master's degrees were awarded to women. Moreover, the percentage of doctor's degrees received by women had climbed from 13 percent in 1969–70 to 37 percent in 1990–91.

Outcomes

It is problematic to judge student achievement during the 1950s and 1960s because we lack appropriate measures. Between 1971 and 1990, reading scores on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), a test specifically designed to measure national trends, revealed no general improvement in reading performance. However, increases in the scores of black and Hispanic 17-year-olds suggest improvements were made in the education of our less-advantaged students. While the sizable gaps in test scores between whites and blacks, and between whites and Hispanics still remain, they have narrowed in reading, mathematics, and science.

NAEP science scores, which declined in the 1970s, improved in the 1980s. Science scores were at the same levels for ages 9 and 13 in 1990 as they were in 1970, but were lower for 17-year-olds. NAEP results in mathematics are more positive, with students' average mathematics proficiency significantly higher in 1990 than it had been in 1978. International comparisons provide us with food for thought. In a 1990 international reading assessment, the United States performed in the top group for both 9- and 14-year-olds. However, in an international comparison of mathematics and science performance among 13-year-olds, United States students were not among the highest performing group in either subject. They performed at or near the average in science, and below the average in mathematics.

On the whole, however, student achievement seems to be rising slowly in elementary and secondary schools. But many educators doubt whether current achievement levels are sufficient to ensure American competitiveness in the future.

Out-of-School Experiences

How students spend their out-of-school time affects their success in school as well as their success in life. Some activities support learning; others siphon off valuable time from studies. Some activities enrich students' lives, help prepare them for the responsibilities of citizenship, improve race relations, and enhance students' self-image. Researchers continue to investigate the effects of athletic, aesthetic or expressive, and academic extracurricular activities on adolescent development.

In 1990 as in 1980, athletics remained the most popular extracurricular activity among 10th graders. In fact, teenagers and young adults were far more likely to participate in many types of sporting activities than older adults. Younger adolescents ages 12 to 17 tended to participate in organized group sports, while older youths ages 18 to 24 were more likely to participate in aerobics, exercise walking, or exercising with equipment. During the 1980 to 1990 period, extracurricular participation by 10th graders in academic clubs increased nearly 5 percent, while participation in hobby clubs and musical activities decreased.

Many high school students work while going to school. Some students help support their families, others need money for higher education, and still others want more spending money. Two-fifths of high school seniors said they spent most of their earnings on personal items. Black students were more likely to contribute their earnings to meet family expenses than were white students. Seniors planning to attend a 4-year college were more likely to save for their education than other seniors.

Students' employment opportunities appear to fluctuate with the overall economy. Between 1989 and 1991, employment rates declined for 16- to 17-year-olds, especially among black youth. Nevertheless, female students were more likely to be employed in 1991 than in 1970. Employment rates for whites were three times higher than those for blacks and unemployment rates for black students were correspondingly higher than rates for white students.

The cost of higher education has skyrocketed, rising 43 percent at public 4-year colleges and 67 percent at private colleges between 1979–80 and 1991–92 after adjustment for inflation. Compared with median family income, charges for students at public 4-year colleges dropped during the 1960s and 1970s, but increased during the 1980s to a level comparable to 1960. Charges for students at private 4-year colleges, as a ratio of family income, also declined during the 1960s and 1970s, but rose rapidly during the 1980s to levels much higher than those of the past 30 years. Understandably, households headed by young adults under 25 spent less than the average consumer in almost every category while spending more on education.

HEALTH

While people live longer than ever before, youths still suffer their share of health problems. More and more, these problems stem from behavior rather than disease. In 1990, the leading causes of death among 15- to 24-year-olds were motor vehicle accidents, homicide, and suicide. The number of deaths per 100,000 men 15 to 24 years old fell from 168 in 1950 to 147 in 1990. For young women, the rate fell from 89 to 49. These drops reflect advances in medicine and disease prevention which resulted in declining death rates from diseases during this time.

Health care often depends on the availability of health insurance. In 1989, about 69 percent of children under 18 and their families were covered by some type of health insurance. Children from families with higher incomes were more likely to be covered by health insurance than children from poor families. Children of more educated parents, regardless of their family income, were more apt to be covered than children of less educated parents.

Schools have taken up the task of educating students about health, particularly where behavioral changes can prevent problems. In 1990, more than four-fifths of 10th graders had received alcohol or drug abuse education in their current school, and more than three-fifths had received AIDS education and family life or sex education. On the behavioral side, the rate of deaths from homicide and suicide rose between 1960 and 1990. White male suicide rates exceeded those for women or minority males. Minority male homicide rates exceeded those for other groups. Motor vehicle accidents continue to be the leading cause of death among 15- to 24-year-olds, although the rate has been declining in recent years and is lower now than in 1960.

Illegal drugs remain a problem for youth, although the proportion of high school seniors who reported having ever used illegal drugs in 1992 (41 percent) was lower than in 1975 (55 percent). This fact is particularly significant when compared with the figures for 1980 when 65 percent of seniors reported ever using illegal drugs. Alcohol continues to be the most popular substance with 88 percent of seniors in 1992 reporting its use. It is followed in popularity by cigarettes (62 percent) and marijuana/hashish (33 percent).

Pregnancy rates for teenagers rose slightly between 1980 and 1988. About two-fifths of teenage pregnancies result in abortion.

CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES

How are American young people developing as citizens? Many youths volunteer for school and other organizations, although they are less likely to do so than older adults. Religious organizations and educational institutions are the two dominant areas in which they serve.

Nevertheless, religion is becoming less important in the lives of youth. A smaller proportion of high school seniors reported attending religious services every week in 1991 than in 1980—31 and 43 percent respectively. The proportion who felt that religion was important in their lives dropped from 65 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 1991.

High school students continue to believe in the value of work, marriage and family, and leisure time. However, sophomores in 1990 placed more value on money and having children than their counterparts 10 years earlier.

On the less positive side, crime among young people has been on the rise. In 1990, about 57 percent of those arrested for serious crimes were under 25 years old. The number of arrests per 1,000 young adults 18 to 24 years old more than doubled between 1965 and 1990, but most of the increase was between 1965 and 1980.

FUTURE

Youth should be a time of optimism and anticipation. Student aspirations and their modifications over time are intriguing topics for researchers. As youth consider their future economic prospects, the importance of higher education becomes apparent. Clearly, education adds to future earning power. Considerably more high school seniors in 1990 than in 1980, both male and female, hoped to complete college and beyond. More female students, in particular, were looking to attain a postgraduate degree. The increasing draw of women to higher education is not surprising given the trend of the past 20 years toward more women in the workforce. Between 1970 and 1992, the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old in the labor force rose from 58 to 71 percent.

Dropouts face dismal job prospects. In October 1992, only slightly more than one-third of those who had dropped out of school the previous year were employed. In contrast, high school graduates fared better. In 1992, more than three-fifths of that year's high school graduates not enrolled in college were employed.

FINAL NOTES

On the previous pages we have tried to present the data in our charts and tables without interpreting them, limiting our narrative to illustration. We recognize it is never possible to succeed at this effort—as some of our most supportive critics point out, the mere selection of data and time periods suggests some interpretation. We wish, therefore, to be judged on the basis of our success at being evenhanded and at fueling in others the desire to examine and interpret the information in this book.

We recognize that this book does not report on many important dimensions of young peoples' lives. For some issues we have been unable to find reliable data. Figures on child immunizations, child abuse, runaways, and drug-addicted babies, for example, are of considerable public interest but difficult to obtain or verify.

Indicators of more subjective measures of human lives are also hard to discover. For example, three recent surveys charted the frequency with which families have dinner together and found the frequency relatively high. But documenting the effect of the family dinner or other family activities on a youth's behavior and performance is harder to do, and so is finding longitudinal data about family eating habits. Little wonder, then, that we lack hard information on the subtler aspects of the lives of American youth—their attachments to friends, their sense of control over their futures, their methods of coping with anonymity, their perceptions of how much adults care for their welfare.

We would like to think that the indicators that follow capture the essence of American youth. But we know how much more is left to be done. So our more modest goal is to sketch an outline others might fill in and suggest connections that others might develop. While this endeavor may inspire yet more questions, we trust it has also answered a few.

Indicators

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HOME

Indicator 1. Number of Young Adults

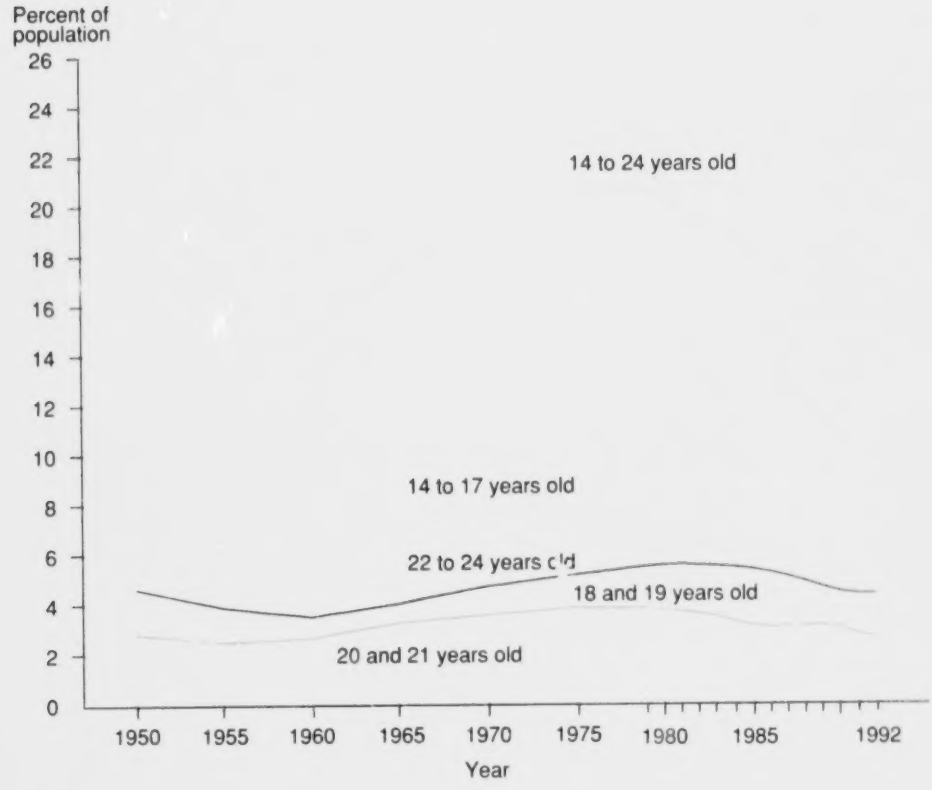
Population, by selected age groups: 1950 to 1992

Year	Persons, all ages	Total 14 to 24 years old	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old
			Number of persons, in thousands			
1950	152,271	24,519	8,444	4,395	4,551	7,129
1955	165,931	24,215	9,248	4,254	4,189	6,525
1960	179,979	26,964	11,211	4,886	4,443	6,425
1965	193,526	33,999	14,146	6,450	5,503	7,902
1970	203,984	39,909	15,921	7,410	6,850	9,728
1975	215,465	44,860	17,125	8,418	8,089	11,228
1979	224,567	46,404	16,610	8,698	8,653	12,443
1980	227,255	46,246	16,143	8,718	8,669	12,716
1981	229,466	45,853	15,609	8,582	8,759	12,903
1982	231,664	45,219	15,057	8,480	8,768	12,914
1983	233,792	44,663	14,740	8,290	8,652	12,981
1984	235,825	44,186	14,725	7,932	8,567	12,962
1985	237,924	43,790	14,888	7,637	8,370	12,895
1986	240,133	43,051	14,824	7,483	8,024	12,720
1987	242,289	42,196	14,502	7,502	7,742	12,450
1988	244,499	41,378	14,023	7,701	7,606	12,048
1989	246,819	40,692	13,536	7,898	7,651	11,607
1990	249,415	40,138	13,311	7,697	7,883	11,247
1991	252,177	39,810	13,424	7,191	8,049	11,146
1992	254,922	39,597	13,656	6,868	7,782	11,291
			Percent			
1950	100.0	16.1	5.5	2.9	3.0	4.7
1955	100.0	14.6	5.6	2.6	2.5	3.9
1960	100.0	15.0	6.2	2.7	2.5	3.6
1965	100.0	17.6	7.3	3.3	2.8	4.1
1970	100.0	19.6	7.8	3.6	3.4	4.8
1975	100.0	20.8	7.9	3.9	3.8	5.2
1979	100.0	20.7	7.4	3.9	3.9	5.5
1980	100.0	20.3	7.1	3.8	3.8	5.6
1981	100.0	20.0	6.8	3.7	3.8	5.6
1982	100.0	19.5	6.5	3.7	3.8	5.6
1983	100.0	19.1	6.3	3.5	3.7	5.6
1984	100.0	18.7	6.2	3.4	3.6	5.5
1985	100.0	18.4	6.3	3.2	3.5	5.4
1986	100.0	17.9	6.2	3.1	3.3	5.3
1987	100.0	17.4	6.0	3.1	3.2	5.1
1988	100.0	16.9	5.7	3.1	3.1	4.9
1989	100.0	16.5	5.5	3.2	3.1	4.7
1990	100.0	16.1	5.3	3.1	3.2	4.5
1991	100.0	15.8	5.3	2.9	3.2	4.4
1992	100.0	15.5	5.4	2.7	3.1	4.4

NOTE: Data for 1960 and later years are for resident population as of July 1 of the indicated year. Data for 1950 and 1955 are for total U.S. population as of July 1, including Alaska, Hawaii, and armed forces overseas. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, 1000, 1022, and 1095.

Young adults as a percent of total population, by age group: 1950 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, 1000, 1022, and 1095.

Between 1955 and 1975 the proportion of young adults 14 to 24 years old increased from 15 to 21 percent. The number of 14- to 24-year-olds peaked in 1979 and has been declining since. The proportion of this age group to the rest of the population fell steadily to 16 percent in 1992, to about where it was in 1950.

Indicator 2. Population Projections of Young People

Projections of the population, birth to age 24, by race/ethnicity and age: 1990 to 2010

Race/ethnicity and age	Population, in millions						Percent change	
	1990	1992	1995	2000	2005	2010	1992 to 2000	2000 to 2010
Total, all ages	249.4	254.9	262.8	274.8	286.3	298.1	7.8	8.5
All races, 0 to 24	91.0	92.1	93.6	96.8	99.9	102.1	5.1	5.4
Under 5	18.9	19.5	19.6	18.9	19.0	19.7	–3.0	4.3
5 to 13	32.0	33.0	34.4	36.1	35.8	35.4	9.2	–1.7
14 to 17	13.3	13.7	14.8	15.7	17.0	16.9	15.2	7.5
18 to 24	26.8	25.9	24.9	26.1	28.1	30.0	0.7	14.9
White, non-Hispanic	63.0	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.4	61.3	–0.3	–2.4
Under 5	12.7	13.0	12.8	11.7	11.2	11.3	–9.9	–3.7
5 to 13	22.2	22.6	23.1	23.3	22.1	20.8	2.9	–10.6
14 to 17	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.3	11.0	–1.0
18 to 24	18.9	18.0	16.9	17.4	18.3	18.9	–3.3	8.5
Hispanic	11.1	11.6	12.4	13.9	15.6	17.3	20.1	24.0
Under 5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.7	15.4	20.6
5 to 13	3.8	4.1	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.2	27.8	18.9
14 to 17	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.7	28.0	28.7
18 to 24	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.7	10.1	31.9
Black, non-Hispanic	13.1	13.4	13.8	14.6	15.3	16.1	8.7	10.6
Under 5	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	0.7	10.0
5 to 13	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.6	5.7	14.9	3.5
14 to 17	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	13.5	15.2
18 to 24	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.2	18.6
Other, non-Hispanic*	3.8	4.1	4.6	5.5	6.5	7.4	34.4	34.5
Under 5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	30.9	28.7
5 to 13	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.7	36.5	33.5
14 to 17	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	50.5	36.0
18 to 24	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	25.8	39.6

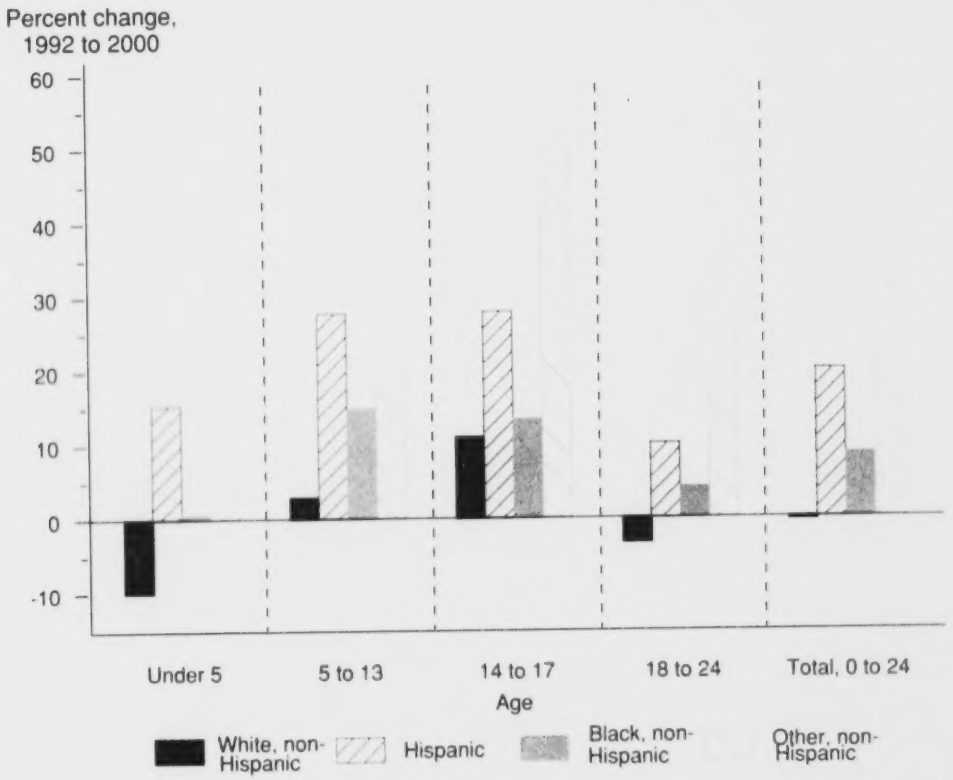
* Primarily includes American Indians, Alaskan Natives, and Asian and Pacific Islanders.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding. Percentages are computed on unrounded data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Projections of the Population for the United States: 1992 to 2050.*

Indicator 2. Population Projections of Young People

Percent change in 0- to 24-year-olds, by race/ethnicity and age: 1992 to 2000



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Projections of the Population for the United States: 1992 to 2050.*

The school-age population (ages 5 to 17) is expected to increase through the end of the century. Increasing numbers of minorities are expected in all age groups. The white non-Hispanic population will decrease by almost 10 percent in the preschool age range and by 3 percent in the college age range. The population of Asians and American Indians in the high school age range is expected to increase by about 51 percent by the year 2000.

Indicator 3. Marriage

Number and rate of marriages and median age at first marriage: 1950 to 1992

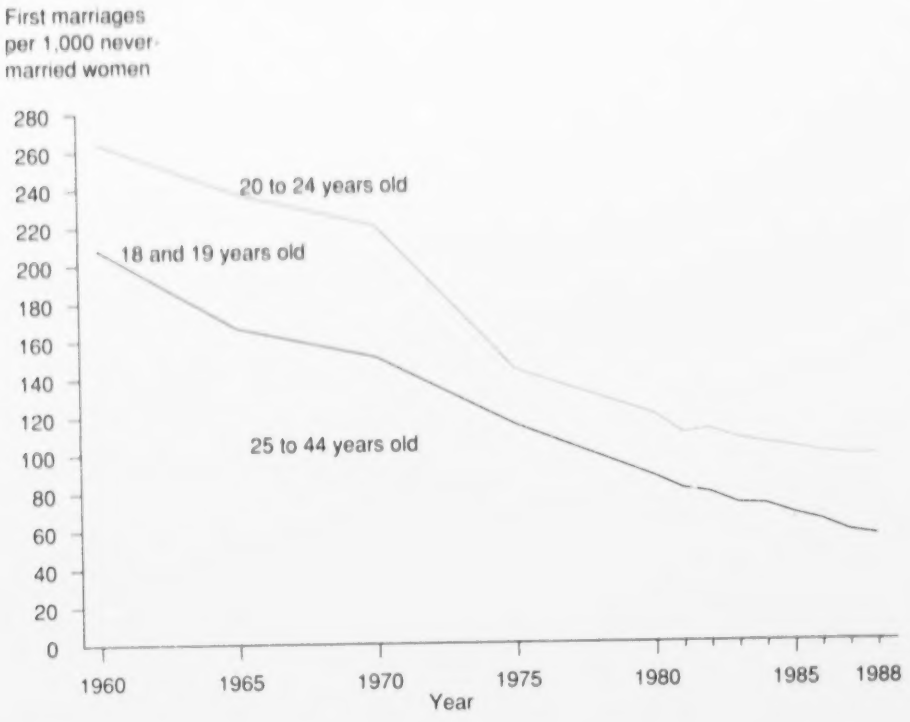
Year	Number of marriages,[1] in thousands	Number of marriages[1] per 1,000 unmarried women[2] 15 to 44 years old	Number of first marriages per 1,000 never-married women			Male median age at first marriage	Female median age at first marriage
			18 and 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 44 years old		
1950	1,667	166.4	—	—	—	22.8	20.3
1955	1,531	161.1	—	—	—	22.6	20.2
1960	1,523	148.0	208.4	263.9	—	22.8	20.3
1965	1,800	144.3	166.9	237.3	96.4	22.8	20.6
1970	2,159	140.2	151.4	220.1	82.5	23.2	20.8
1975	2,153	118.5	115.0	143.8	81.7	23.5	21.1
1980	2,390	102.6	87.3	119.8	74.9	24.7	22.0
1981	2,422	103.1	80.7	110.0	79.3	24.8	22.3
1982	2,456	101.9	78.5	111.9	80.7	25.2	22.5
1983	2,446	99.3	72.6	106.9	79.2	25.4	22.8
1984	2,477	99.0	72.1	104.4	80.5	25.4	23.0
1985	2,413	94.9	67.2	102.1	79.0	25.5	23.3
1986	2,407	93.9	63.7	99.6	79.1	25.7	23.1
1987	2,403	92.4	57.8	97.8	80.1	25.8	23.6
1988	2,396	91.0	55.6	97.9	79.1	25.9	23.6
1989	2,404	92.1	—	—	—	26.2	23.8
1990	2,448	93.3	—	—	—	26.1	23.9
1991	2,371	90.0	—	—	—	26.3	24.1
1992	2,362	88.2	—	—	—	26.5	24.4

—Data not available.
[1] Includes remarriages.
[2] Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349; and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, no. 468. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of first marriges per 1,000 never-married women, by age: 1960 to 1988



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, no. 349. U.S Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

People are getting married less and later. Between 1960 and 1988, first-marriage rates for 20- to 24-year-old women dropped by 63 percent. First-marriage rates of women 25 to 44 years old declined between 1965 and 1975, but have remained stable since. Young men, too, married later. The average age for first-time grooms rose from 24 in 1975 to 27 in 1992.

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Indicator 4. Divorce

Number and rate of divorces and number and percent of children under 18 involved annually in divorces: 1950 to 1992

Year	Number of divorces, in thousands	Number of divorces per 1,000 married women, 15 years old and over [1]	Median years of marriage before divorce	Number of children [2] involved in a divorce each year, in thousands	Percent of children [2] involved in a divorce each year
1950	385	10.3	5.8	299	0.6
1955	377	9.3	6.4	347	0.6
1960	393	9.2	7.1	463	0.7
1965	479	10.6	7.2	630	0.9
1970	708	14.9	6.7	870	1.2
1975	1,036	20.3	6.5	1,123	1.7
1976	1,083	21.1	6.5	1,117	1.7
1977	1,091	21.1	6.6	1,095	1.7
1978	1,130	21.9	6.6	1,147	1.8
1979	1,181	22.8	6.8	1,181	1.8
1980	1,189	22.6	6.8	1,174	1.8
1981	1,213	22.6	7.0	1,180	1.9
1982	1,170	21.7	7.0	1,108	1.8
1983	1,158	21.3	7.0	1,091	1.7
1984	1,169	21.5	6.9	1,081	1.7
1985	1,190	21.7	6.8	1,091	1.7
1986	1,178	21.2	6.9	1,064	1.7
1987	1,166	20.8	7.0	1,038	1.6
1988	1,167	20.7	7.1	1,044	1.6
1989	1,163	20.7	—	—	—
1990	1,175	20.7	—	—	—
1991	1,187	20.9	—	—	—
1992	1,215	21.2	—	—	—

—Data not available.

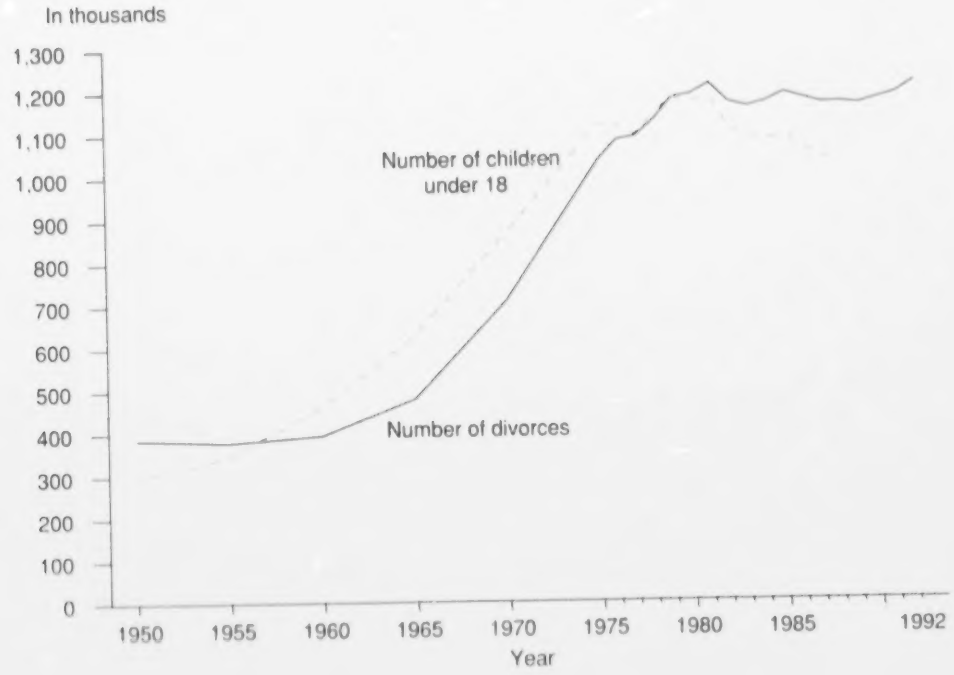
[1] Rates for 1975 to 1979 are based on population estimates that were not revised in accordance with the 1980 Census results.

[2] Includes children under 18 only.

NOTE: Cumulative numbers of children involved in/affected by divorce are not available. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

Number of divorces and children under 18 involved in divorces per year: 1950 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years; *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*; and Current Population Reports, Series P-25, *Population Estimates and Projections*, nos. 311, 519, 917, and 1000. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, various years.

The annual number of divorces was 17 percent higher in 1992 than in 1975, following a large increase of 116 percent between 1965 and 1975. The divorce rate (number of divorces per 1,000 married women) peaked in 1979 at 23. Since then, the divorce rate has dipped to about 21 per 1,000. About 1 million children were involved in divorces in 1988. Since 1975, the number and percentage of children under 18 involved in divorces each year has changed very little.

Indicator 5. Marriage and Divorce Rates

Marriage and divorce rates in selected countries: 1960 to 1988

Country	1960	1970	1980	1988
		Marriages per 1,000 persons		
United States	8.5	10.6	10.6	9.7
Belgium	7.2	7.6	6.7	6.0
Denmark	7.8	7.4	5.2	6.3
France	7.0	7.8	6.2	4.9
Germany, former West	9.4	7.3	5.9	6.5
Greece	7.0	7.7	6.5	4.8
Ireland	5.5	7.0	6.4	[1]5.1
Italy	7.7	7.3	5.7	[1]5.5
Luxembourg	7.1	6.3	5.9	5.5
Netherlands	7.8	9.5	6.4	6.0
Portugal	7.8	—	7.4	6.9
Spain	7.7	7.3	5.9	[1]5.5
United Kingdom	7.5	8.5	7.4	6.9
		Divorces per 1,000 married women		
United States	9.2	14.9	22.6	20.7
Belgium	2.0	2.6	5.6	8.4
Canada	1.8	6.3	10.9	[2]12.9
Denmark	5.9	7.6	11.2	13.1
France	2.9	3.3	6.3	8.4
Germany, former West	3.6	5.1	6.1	[3]8.8
Italy	—	1.3	0.8	[1]2.1
Japan	3.6	3.9	4.8	[2]5.4
Luxembourg	2.0	2.6	6.5	—
Netherlands	2.2	3.3	7.5	8.1
Portugal	0.4	0.2	—	—
Sweden	5.0	6.8	11.4	[2]11.7
United Kingdom [4]	2.0	4.7	12.0	12.3

—Data not available.
[1] Estimated.
[2] Data are for 1986.
[3] Data are for 1987.
[4] Data prior to 1988 are for England and Wales only.

NOTE: Countries collect data on marriage and divorce at different intervals. For purposes of this table, therefore, some countries do not necessarily appear on both sections.

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988 and 1990;* and various national sources. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 1990.*

Indicator 5. Marriage and Divorce Rates

Marriage and divorce rates in 8 countries: 1988

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1990;* and various national sources. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 1990.*

Despite a decline in marriage rates (see indicator 3), the United States still has substantially higher marriage rates than other developed nations. Between 1980 and 1988, marriage rates in only 3 out of 12 other industrialized nations showed larger declines than those in the United States. Most of the other countries showed either minor declines or increases in the marriage rates.

The United States also has a much higher divorce rate than other developed countries, although the rate declined between 1980 and 1988. Since 1980, divorce rates in other countries have risen and the gap between their rates and that of the United States has narrowed slightly.

Indicator 6. Births

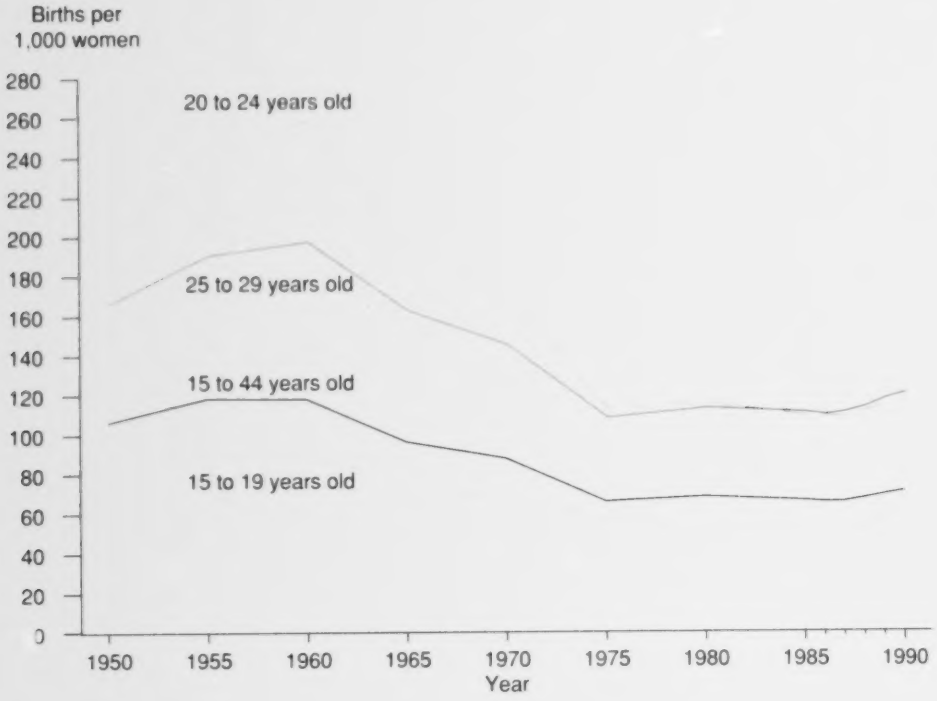
Birth rates for all women 15 to 44 years old, by age and race: 1950 to 1990

Year	Number of live births per 1,000 women, by age						
	Total 15 to 44	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44
				All races			
1950	106.2	81.6	196.6	166.1	103.7	52.9	15.1
1955	118.3	90.5	242.0	190.5	116.2	58.7	16.1
1960	118.0	89.1	258.1	197.4	112.7	56.2	15.5
1965	96.3	70.4	196.8	162.5	95.0	46.4	12.8
1970	87.9	68.3	167.8	145.1	73.3	31.7	8.1
1975	66.0	55.6	113.0	108.2	52.3	19.5	4.6
1980	68.4	53.0	115.1	112.9	61.9	19.8	3.9
1985	66.2	51.3	108.9	110.5	68.5	23.9	4.0
1986	65.4	50.6	108.2	109.2	69.3	24.3	4.1
1987	65.7	51.1	108.9	110.8	71.3	26.2	4.4
1988	67.2	53.6	111.5	113.4	73.7	27.9	4.8
1989	69.2	57.3	113.8	117.6	77.4	29.9	5.2
1990	70.9	59.9	116.5	120.2	80.8	31.7	5.5
				White*			
1950	102.3	70.0	190.4	165.1	102.6	51.4	14.5
1955	113.7	79.2	236.0	186.8	114.1	56.7	15.4
1960	113.2	79.4	252.8	194.9	109.6	54.0	14.7
1965	91.3	60.7	189.8	158.8	91.7	44.1	12.0
1970	84.1	57.4	163.4	145.9	71.9	30.0	7.5
1975	62.5	46.4	108.2	108.1	51.3	18.2	4.2
1980	64.7	44.7	109.5	112.4	60.4	18.5	3.4
1985	63.0	42.8	102.8	110.0	68.1	22.7	3.6
1986	61.9	41.8	101.5	108.3	68.9	23.3	3.7
1987	62.0	41.9	101.1	109.5	70.8	25.2	4.0
1988	63.0	43.7	102.5	111.6	72.9	26.9	4.4
1989	66.4	47.9	106.9	117.8	78.1	29.7	4.9
1990	68.3	50.8	109.8	120.7	81.7	31.5	5.2
				Black and other races*			
1950	137.3	163.5	242.6	173.8	112.6	64.3	21.2
1955	154.3	168.3	283.4	219.6	133.5	75.4	22.0
1960	153.6	158.2	294.2	214.6	135.6	74.2	22.0
1965	131.9	136.1	247.3	188.1	118.3	63.8	19.3
1970	113.0	133.4	196.8	140.1	82.5	42.2	12.6
1975	87.7	106.4	141.0	108.7	58.9	27.6	7.5
1980	88.6	94.9	145.0	115.5	70.8	27.9	6.5
1985	83.2	89.7	138.5	113.5	70.3	30.5	5.9
1986	83.0	89.7	140.4	113.8	71.5	30.3	6.3
1987	84.4	90.9	145.4	117.3	73.8	31.5	6.5
1988	87.5	95.3	152.3	122.3	77.8	33.4	7.0
1989	82.7	95.9	143.6	116.6	73.7	31.1	6.6
1990	83.2	96.3	145.4	117.7	76.3	32.8	6.7

*Hispanics are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" categories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States, vol. 1, Natality, 1986*.

Number of live births per 1,000 women, by age: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. 1, *Natality*, 1986.

For all age groups shown above, the rates at which women gave birth declined significantly after 1960. For 20- to 29-year-old women, birth rates peaked in 1960 and then fell sharply until 1975. Rates remained stable between 1975 and 1985. During the late 1980s the birth rates for women in their 20s began to rise. Until 1985, the highest birth rate for women giving birth was for those aged 20 to 24. In the late 1980s, 25- to 29-year-old women had the highest birth rate. In contrast, birth rates (per 1,000) for 30- to 34-year-old women have risen 54 percent since 1975.

Birth rates for minority women are higher than for white women among the younger age groups. In 1990, the number of births per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years old was 68 for whites and 83 for blacks and other races. Minority women continue to bear children more frequently in their early 20s than in their late 20s.

Indicator 7. Births to Unmarried Women, by Age and Race

Birth rates for unmarried women 15 to 44 years old, by age and race: 1950 to 1990

Year	Number of live births to unmarried women[1] per 1,000 unmarried women, by age						
	Total 15 to 44	15 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 39	40 to 44
				All races			
1950	14.1	12.6	21.3	19.9	13.3	7.2	2.0
1955	—	15.1	33.5	33.5	22.0	10.5	—
1960	21.6	15.3	39.7	45.1	27.8	14.1	3.6
1965	23.5	16.7	39.9	49.3	37.5	17.4	4.5
1970	26.4	22.4	38.4	37.0	27.1	13.6	3.5
1975	24.5	23.9	31.2	27.5	17.9	9.1	2.6
1980	29.4	27.6	40.9	34.0	21.1	9.7	2.6
1985	32.8	31.6	46.8	39.8	25.0	11.6	2.5
1986	34.3	32.6	49.7	42.0	26.9	12.2	2.7
1987	36.1	34.1	53.1	44.3	29.3	13.5	2.9
1988	38.6	36.8	56.7	48.1	31.7	14.9	3.2
1989	41.6	40.1	61.2	52.8	34.9	16.0	3.4
1990	43.8	42.5	65.1	56.0	37.6	17.3	3.6
				White[2]			
1950	6.1	5.1	10.0	8.7	5.9	—	0.9
1955	—	6.0	15.0	13.3	8.6	—	—
1960	9.2	6.6	18.2	18.2	10.8	—	3.9
1965	11.6	7.9	22.1	24.3	16.6	—	4.9
1970	13.9	10.9	22.5	21.1	14.2	7.6	2.0
1975	12.4	12.0	15.5	14.8	9.8	5.4	1.5
1980	17.6	16.2	24.4	20.7	13.6	6.8	1.8
1985	21.8	20.5	30.9	27.3	17.5	8.6	1.9
1986	23.2	21.5	33.5	29.2	19.2	9.3	2.1
1987	24.6	22.8	35.8	30.7	21.2	10.3	2.3
1988	26.6	24.8	38.3	33.8	22.9	11.5	2.6
1989	30.2	28.0	43.8	39.1	26.8	13.1	2.9
1990	32.9	30.6	48.2	43.0	29.9	14.5	3.2
				Black and other races[2]			
1950	71.2	68.5	105.4	94.2	63.5	—	8.7
1955	—	77.6	133.0	125.2	100.9	—	—
1960	98.3	76.5	166.5	171.8	104.0	—	—
1965	97.6	75.8	152.6	164.7	137.8	—	—
1970	89.9	90.8	121.0	93.8	69.8	32.0	10.7
1975	79.0	86.3	102.1	73.2	47.9	20.0	6.9
1980	77.2	81.7	106.6	79.1	46.9	19.2	5.6
1985	73.2	79.4	105.7	77.9	48.8	21.4	4.7
1986	74.8	79.7	109.5	82.3	50.8	21.6	4.9
1987	78.3	81.6	116.6	89.2	54.2	23.9	5.4
1988	81.8	85.9	124.3	94.6	57.9	25.4	5.5
1989	80.7	87.8	123.5	94.7	57.9	24.3	5.1
1990	79.7	88.3	124.3	94.3	57.8	24.6	5.2

—Data not available.

[1] Includes never married, divorced, and widowed women.

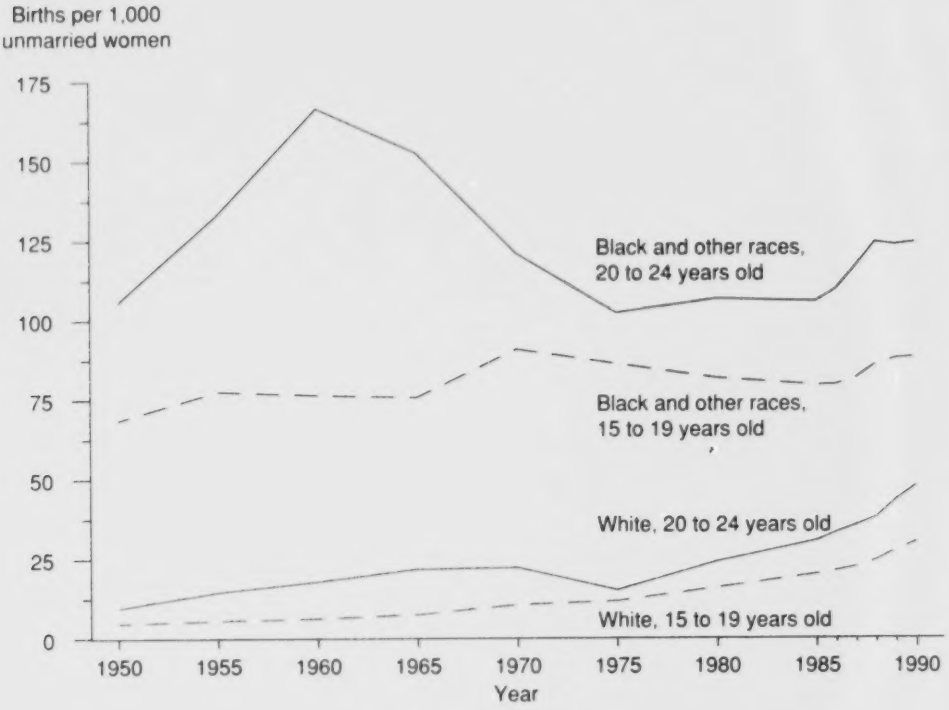
[2] Hispanics are included in the "white" or in the "black and other races" categories.

NOTE: Data for 1989 and 1990 are based on race of mother; data for other years are based on race of child. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Trends in Illegitimacy, United States 1940–68*.

Indicator 7. Births to Unmarried Women, by Age and Race

Number of births per 1,000 unmarried women, by age and race: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, various years; and *Trends in Illegitimacy, United States 1940–68*.

Between 1960 and 1975, birth rates for unmarried minority women 20 to 24 years old dropped significantly. During that time, rates for white women at that age range remained relatively stable. Trends changed after 1975, when birth rates to unmarried white women of all ages began to rise. For unmarried minority women of all ages, birth rates fluctuated between 1975 and 1985, but have risen since 1985.

Indicator 8. Births to Unmarried Women, International Comparisons

Births to unmarried women as a percentage of all live births in selected countries: 1960 to 1988

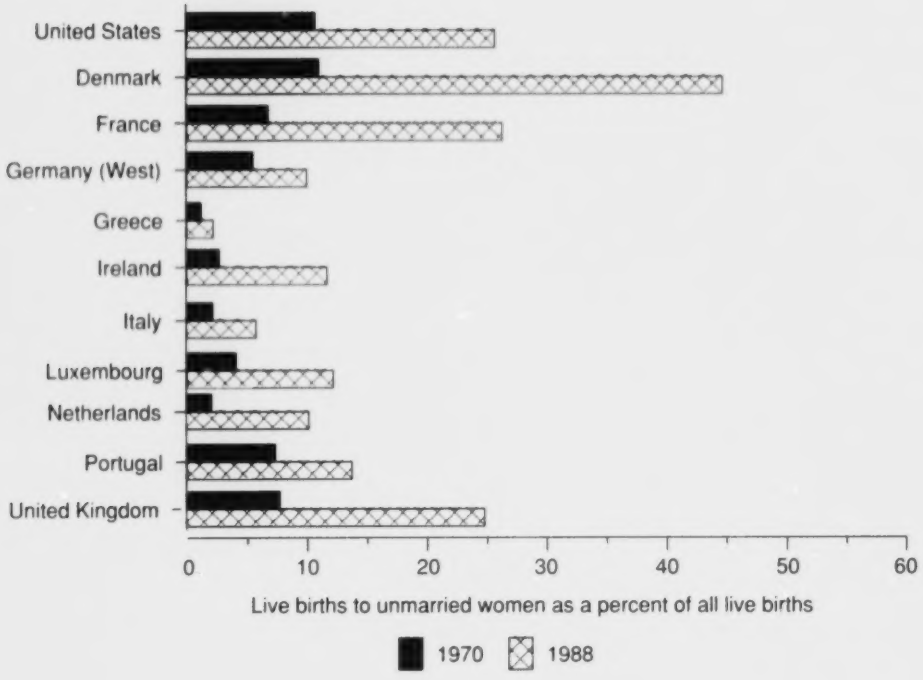
Country	1960	1970	1980	1986	1988	Percent change in live births, 1960 to 1986	
						To all women	To unmarried women
United States	5.3	10.7	18.4	23.4	25.7	–8	349
Belgium	2.1	2.8	4.1	—	—	–23	—
Canada	4.3	9.6	11.3	16.9	—	—	—
Denmark	7.8	11.0	33.2	43.9	44.7	–23	342
France	6.1	6.8	11.4	21.9	26.3	–6	308
Germany, former West	6.3	5.5	7.6	9.6	10.0	–30	11
Greece	1.2	1.1	1.5	—	2.1	–32	14
Ireland	1.6	2.7	5.0	—	11.7	–11	555
Italy	2.4	2.2	4.3	5.6	5.8	–38	50
Japan	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	—	—	—
Luxembourg	3.2	4.0	6.0	—	12.1	–8	250
Netherlands	1.3	2.1	4.1	8.8	10.2	–22	488
Portugal	9.5	7.3	9.2	—	13.7	–43	–17
Spain	2.3	1.4	3.9	—	—	–37	—
Sweden	11.3	18.4	39.7	48.4	—	—	—
United Kingdom	5.2	8.0	11.5	21.0	25.1	–14	313

—Data not available.

SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988 and 1990*; and various national sources. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 1990*.

Indicator 8. Births to Unmarried Women, International Comparisons

Births to unmarried women as a percentage of all live births in 11 countries: 1970 and 1988



SOURCE: Statistical Office of the European Communities, *Demographic Statistics, 1988 and 1990*; and various national sources, 1990. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 1990.*

Since 1960, the number of births has dropped in many industrialized countries, but the decline has been less severe in the United States. The number of births fell by 8 percent in the United States between 1960 and 1988, but it plunged by 43 percent in Portugal and 38 percent in Italy.

While birth rates in many countries dropped, the number and proportion of births to unmarried women rose rapidly. This is true for the United States. Countries vary widely in the proportion of births to unmarried women. For example, in Greece, only 2 percent of the 1988 births were to unmarried women compared with 45 percent in Denmark. While the United States has the highest marriage rate of any of these countries it also has a high rate of births to unmarried women.

Indicator 9. Pregnancy, Abortion, and Births

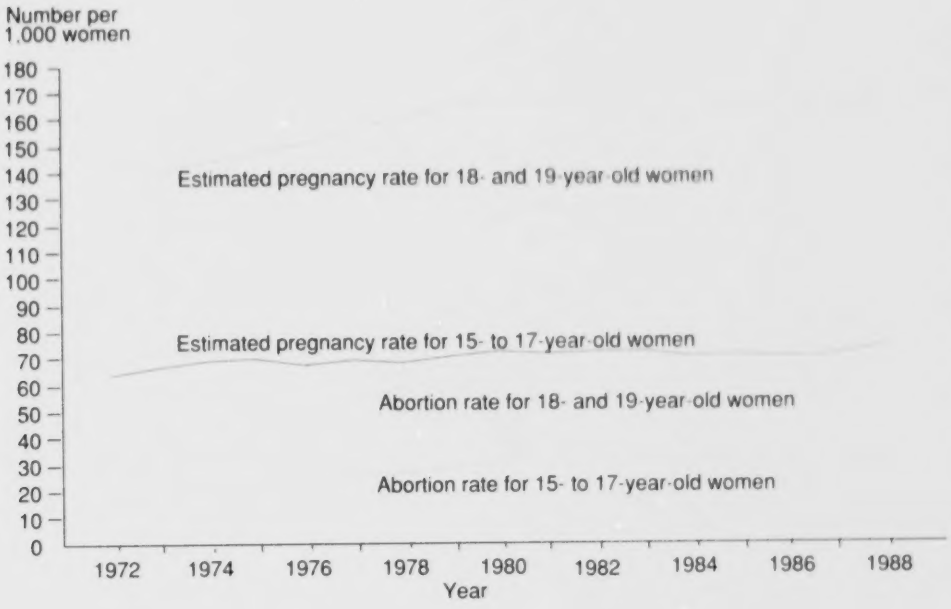
Number of estimated pregnancies, abortions, and births per 1,000 teenage women, by age: 1972 to 1988

Year	Estimated pregnancy rate*		Abortion rate		Birth rate	
	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	15 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old
1972	64.1	143.1	15.7	24.4	39.0	96.9
1973	66.9	141.3	18.7	28.9	38.5	91.2
1974	69.3	144.2	22.3	34.3	37.3	88.7
1975	69.9	148.1	24.1	41.9	36.1	85.0
1976	67.5	150.8	24.2	49.3	34.1	80.5
1977	69.5	156.5	26.2	54.1	33.9	80.9
1978	68.3	160.1	26.9	58.4	32.2	79.8
1979	70.4	165.7	28.8	61.9	32.3	81.3
1980	72.4	166.3	30.2	61.0	32.6	82.6
1981	71.5	166.0	30.1	61.8	32.0	81.7
1982	71.9	161.8	30.1	60.0	32.4	79.8
1983	72.3	160.1	30.8	60.4	32.0	78.1
1984	70.3	161.6	30.0	61.5	31.1	78.3
1985	71.1	166.2	30.7	63.0	31.1	80.8
1986	69.8	165.3	30.0	61.9	30.6	81.0
1987	70.7	163.3	29.7	61.0	31.8	80.2
1988	73.8	167.9	30.3	63.5	33.8	81.7

*Pregnancies are estimated as the sum of births, abortions, and miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as the sum of 20 percent of all births and 10 percent of all abortions.

SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, Asta M. Kenney, Debra Somberg and Jennifer VanVort, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics*, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1992.

Estimated pregnancy rate and abortion rate for teenage women, by age: 1972 to 1988



SOURCE: Stanley K. Henshaw, Asta M. Kenney, Debra Somberg, and Jennifer VanVort, *U.S. Teenage Pregnancy Statistics*, The Alan Guttmacher Institute, 1992.

Both pregnancy rates and birth rates for young teenagers (15 to 17 years old) rose slightly between 1982 and 1988. However, the proportion of these pregnancies ending in abortions, which rose rapidly in the 1970s, remained stable during the mid-80's. About 41 percent of teenage pregnancies result in abortion.

Indicator 10. Families with Children

Number and percent of families with own children under 18 years old, by family type and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1950 to 1992

[Numbers in thousands]

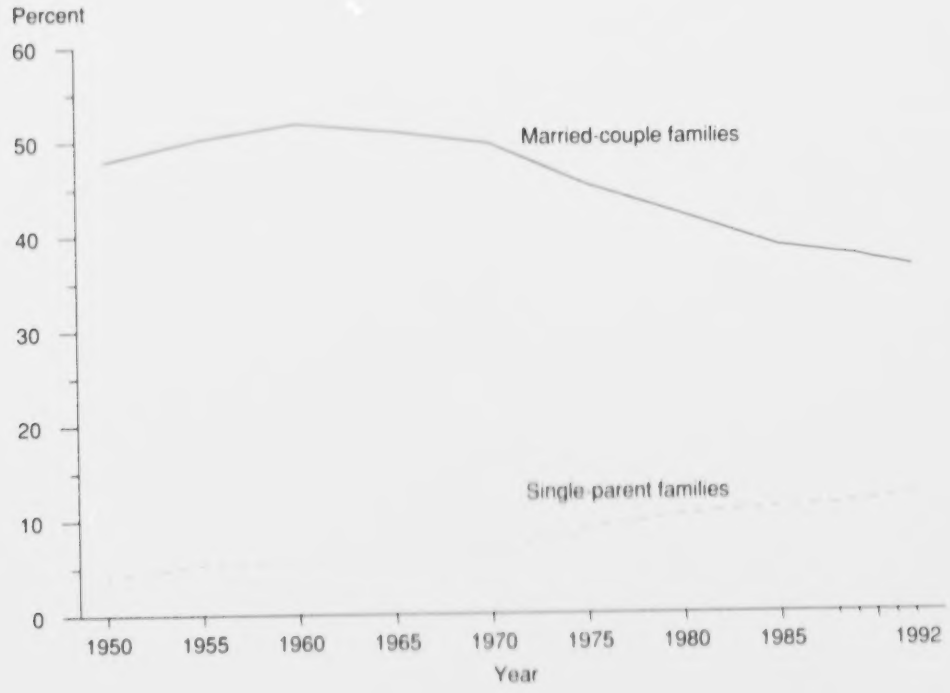
Year	Total families	Families with own [1] children under 18					
		Total		Married-couple families		Single-parent families [2]	
		Number	Percent of total families	Number	Percent of families with children	Number	Percent of families with children
All families							
1950	39,193	20,267	51.7	18,772	47.9	1,495	3.8
1955	41,934	23,181	55.3	21,056	50.2	2,125	5.1
1960	45,062	25,662	56.9	23,333	51.8	2,329	5.2
1965	47,836	27,073	56.6	24,346	50.9	2,727	5.7
1970	51,237	28,666	55.9	25,406	49.6	3,260	6.4
1975	55,712	30,057	54.0	25,169	45.2	4,888	8.8
1980	58,426	30,517	52.2	24,568	42.0	5,949	10.2
1985	62,706	31,112	49.6	24,210	38.6	6,902	11.0
1990	66,090	32,289	48.9	24,537	37.1	7,752	11.7
1991	66,322	32,401	48.9	24,397	36.8	8,004	12.1
1992	67,173	32,746	48.7	24,420	36.4	8,326	12.4
White [3]							
1970	46,022	25,439	55.3	23,170	50.3	2,269	4.9
1975	49,451	26,092	52.8	22,722	45.9	3,370	6.8
1980	51,389	26,162	50.9	22,153	43.1	4,008	7.8
1985	54,400	28,169	51.8	24,078	44.3	4,091	7.5
1990	56,590	26,718	47.2	21,579	38.1	5,138	9.1
1991	56,803	26,794	47.2	21,531	37.9	5,262	9.3
1992	57,224	27,045	47.3	21,517	37.6	5,528	9.7
Black [3]							
1970	4,774	2,934	61.5	1,965	41.2	969	20.3
1975	5,498	3,475	63.2	2,013	36.6	1,462	26.6
1980	6,042	3,731	61.8	1,884	31.2	1,847	30.6
1985	6,778	3,890	57.4	1,822	26.9	2,068	30.5
1990	7,470	4,378	58.6	1,972	26.4	2,405	32.2
1991	7,471	4,380	58.6	1,884	25.2	2,496	33.4
1992	7,716	4,445	57.6	1,926	25.0	2,519	32.6
Hispanic [4]							
1980	3,100	2,133	68.8	1,651	53.3	482	15.5
1985	3,939	2,602	66.1	1,892	48.0	710	18.0
1990	4,840	3,051	63.0	2,188	45.2	863	17.8
1991	4,981	3,203	64.3	2,273	45.6	930	18.7
1992	5,177	3,333	64.4	2,321	44.8	1,012	19.5

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.
[2] Includes unmarried couples.
[3] Includes Hispanics.
[4] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

Percent of families with own children under 18 years old, by family type: 1950 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years.

The proportion of married-couple families with children under 18 declined between 1970 and 1992, while the proportion of single-parent families grew.

Family structures differ significantly among racial/ethnic groups. In 1992, 57 percent of black families with children were single-parent families, compared with 30 percent of Hispanic families and 20 percent of white families. Moreover, about 64 percent of Hispanic families had children under 18, compared with 58 percent of black families and 47 percent of white families.

Indicator 11. Children of Single Parents

Number and percent of own children under 18 years old in married-couple and single-parent families, by race of family householder: 1950 to 1992

[Numbers in thousands]

Year	Number of own [1] children under 18	Number and percent of own children under 18			
		Married-couple families		Single-parent families [2]	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
		All races			
1950	42,253	39,252	92.9	3,002	7.1
1955	54,712	48,655	88.9	6,057	11.1
1960	64,519	—	—	—	—
1965	66,014	59,557	90.2	6,457	9.8
1970	66,714	59,143	88.7	7,571	11.3
1975	62,733	52,611	83.9	10,122	16.1
1980	57,700	46,810	81.1	10,890	18.9
1985	57,658	45,556	79.0	12,102	21.0
1988	57,824	45,342	78.4	12,482	21.6
1990	59,013	45,907	77.8	13,105	22.2
1991	59,523	45,882	77.1	13,641	22.9
1992	60,490	45,955	76.0	14,536	24.0
		White [3]			
1970	57,446	52,791	91.9	4,655	8.1
1975	53,608	47,086	87.8	6,522	12.2
1980	48,739	41,903	86.0	6,836	14.0
1985	47,975	40,218	83.8	7,757	16.2
1988	48,000	39,915	83.2	8,085	16.8
1990	48,522	40,251	83.0	8,270	17.0
1991	48,803	40,285	82.5	8,518	17.5
1992	49,497	40,253	81.3	9,244	18.7
		Black [3]			
1970	8,462	5,619	66.4	2,843	33.6
1975	8,095	4,598	56.8	3,497	43.2
1980	7,724	3,845	49.8	3,879	50.2
1985	7,741	3,689	47.7	4,052	52.3
1988	7,780	3,744	48.1	4,035	51.9
1990	8,151	3,722	45.7	4,430	54.3
1991	8,245	3,583	43.5	4,662	56.5
1992	8,460	3,681	43.5	4,779	56.5
		Hispanic [4]			
1980	4,631	3,643	78.7	988	21.3
1985	5,663	4,171	73.7	1,492	26.3
1988	6,254	4,516	72.2	1,737	27.8
1990	6,478	4,763	73.5	1,715	26.5
1991	6,796	4,949	72.8	1,847	27.2
1992	6,934	4,919	70.9	2,015	29.1

—Data not available.

[1] "Own" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. Excludes householders under 18 years, subfamily reference persons, and their spouses.

[2] Includes unmarried couples.

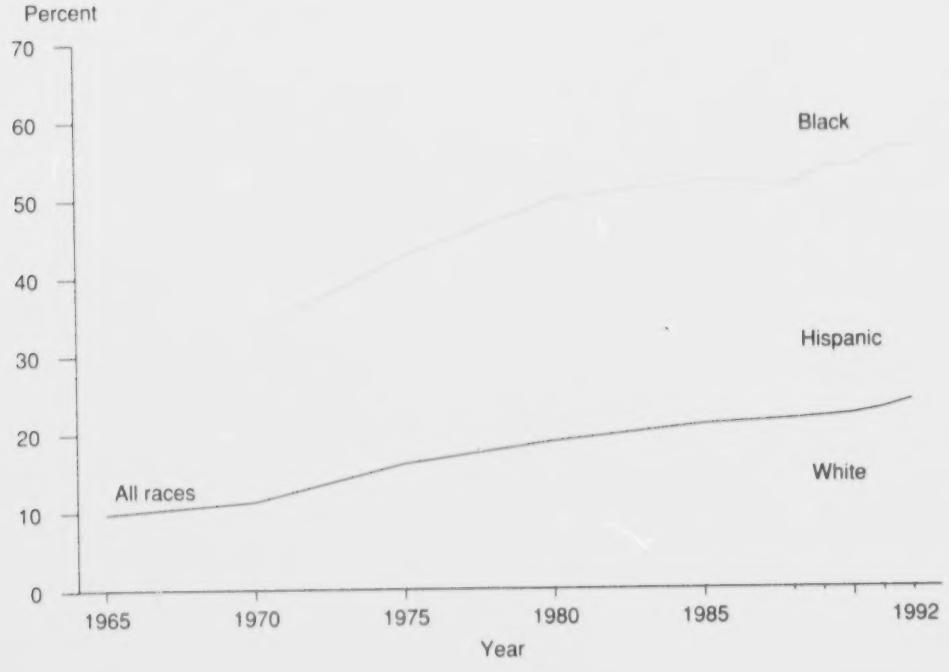
[3] Includes Hispanics.

[4] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements: March 1988* to *1990*, nos. 433, 445, and 450.

Percent of own children under 18 years old living in single-parent families, by race of family householder: 1965 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and *Marital Status and Living Arrangements, March 1988* to *1990*, nos. 433, 445, 450.

The proportion of children living in single-parent families increased sharply during the 1970s and continued to rise during the 1980s. In 1992, 24 percent of children lived in single-parent families; only 11 percent did so in 1970. In 1992, 57 percent of black children lived in single-parent homes compared with 19 percent of white children and 29 percent of Hispanic children.

Indicator 12. Housing Condition of Children

Number of households, by housing status and condition, and presence of children under 18: 1975 to 1989

Housing status and condition, and presence of children	1975	1980	1985	1987	1989	1975	1980	1985	1987	1989
	Number of households, in thousands					Percentage of total				
Owners	46,909	52,733	56,144	58,162	59,915	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,888	1,654	980	922	955	4	3	2	2	2
Inadequate [2]	3,293	[3]2,757	3,088	2,717	3,573	7	5	6	5	6
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	1,697	2,485	4,247	4,158	3,893	4	5	8	7	6
Burden 50% or more [4]	1,121	[3]1,781	2,691	2,579	2,649	2	3	5	4	4
None of the above	39,500	44,700	45,990	48,518	49,659	84	85	82	83	83
Renters	25,637	27,594	32,280	32,723	33,767	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,722	1,715	1,516	1,511	1,722	7	6	5	5	5
Inadequate [2]	3,893	[3]3,250	4,286	3,690	4,031	15	12	13	11	12
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	4,169	5,097	6,994	7,457	7,547	16	18	22	23	22
Burden 50% or more [4]	3,605	[3]4,769	6,656	6,739	5,893	14	17	21	21	17
None of the above	14,272	14,661	15,731	15,963	17,411	56	53	49	49	52
Owners with children under 18	21,982	22,886	21,945	22,158	22,827	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,864	1,564	966	898	937	8	7	4	4	4
Inadequate [2]	1,355	[3]1,024	1,286	1,068	1,378	6	4	6	5	6
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	584	866	1,216	1,128	1,120	3	4	6	5	5
Burden 50% or more [4]	399	[3]668	765	694	667	2	3	3	3	3
None of the above	18,231	19,181	18,152	18,741	19,157	83	84	83	85	84
Renters with children under 18	9,566	9,835	12,053	12,097	12,907	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	1,625	1,580	1,381	1,393	1,568	17	16	11	12	12
Inadequate [2]	1,522	[3]1,239	1,927	1,647	1,718	16	13	16	14	13
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	1,475	1,829	2,552	2,650	2,860	15	19	21	22	22
Burden 50% or more [4]	1,142	[3]1,698	2,726	2,726	2,293	12	17	23	23	18
None of the above	4,984	4,652	5,254	5,339	6,187	52	47	44	44	48
Rent assisted	1,159	1,361	1,911	1,998	2,093	12	14	16	17	16
Very-low-income renters with children under 18 [5]	3,752	4,642	5,294	5,410	5,335	100	100	100	100	100
Crowded [1]	898	953	783	833	866	24	21	15	15	16
Inadequate [2]	831	[3]765	1,121	1,010	1,018	22	16	21	19	19
Burden 30% to 49% [4]	1,077	1,306	1,267	1,460	1,487	29	28	24	27	28
Burden 50% or more [4]	875	[3]1,664	2,601	2,635	2,194	23	36	49	49	41
None of the above	803	1,007	983	880	1,150	21	22	19	16	22
Rent assisted	743	1,042	1,424	1,524	1,604	20	22	27	28	30
"Worst case" [6]	1,320	1,640	2,267	2,150	1,970	35	35	43	40	37

[1] More than one person per room, excluding closets and bathrooms.

[2] Severe or moderate physical problems as reported in the housing survey.

[3] Data are believed to be artifically low because of variations in data collection.

[4] Burden is calculated by dividing gross rent and utilities by reported family income.

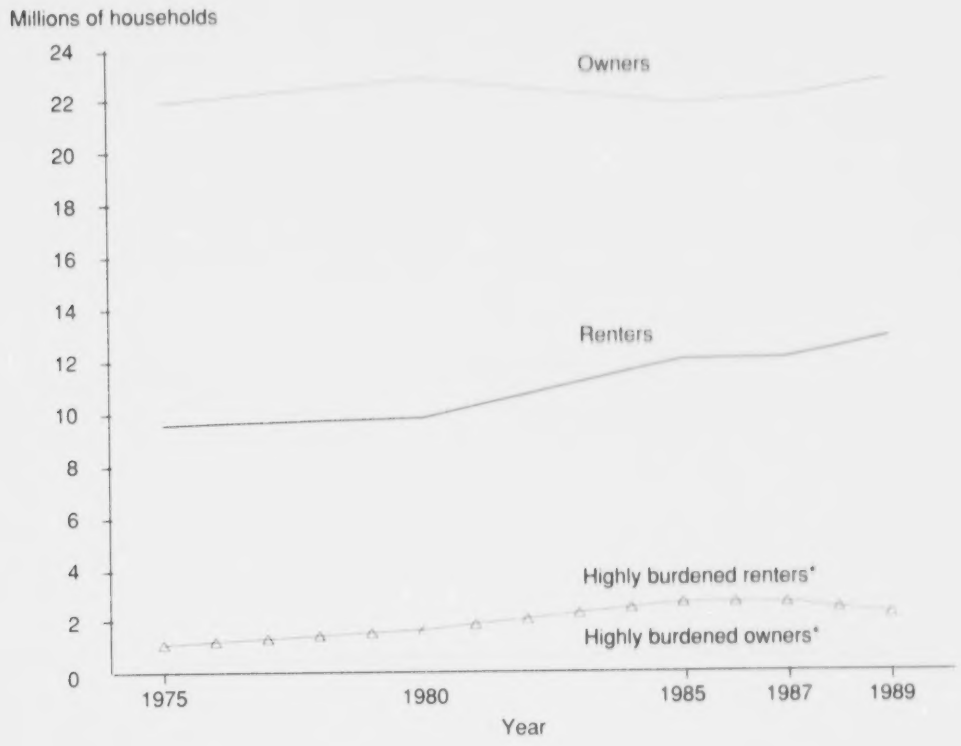
[5] Family income below 50 percent of area median family income adjusted for family size, as defined for Housing and Urban Development programs.

[6] Unassisted with either rent burden of 50 percent of income or more, or severe physical problems as reported in the housing survey.

NOTE: Because of overlapping categories, details do not add to totals. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey, unpublished data.

Households with children under 18, by housing status and burden of housing cost: 1975 to 1989



* Burden 50 percent or more of family income.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, American Housing Survey, unpublished data.

Many homeowners and renters found that housing costs rose more rapidly than income between 1975 and 1989. The increasing burden of housing costs was particularly acute for renters with children. In 1989, about 18 percent of renters with children faced housing costs that consumed at least half of their income, up from 12 percent in 1975, but down from 23 percent in 1987. Of homeowners with children, only about 3 percent had housing costs that consumed half or more of their income. Moreover, an increasing proportion of families with children are renters rather than homeowners. The number of homeowners with children rose by only 4 percent between 1975 and 1989. At the same time, the number of renters with children rose by 35 percent and the number of very low-income renters with children rose by 42 percent. As noted in earlier indicators, an increasing proportion of children are being raised in female-headed households whose incomes are typically much less than those of husband-wife families.

Indicator 13. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds, by sex: 1960 to 1992

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds	Number, in thousands						Percentage distribution					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992	1960	1970	1980	1990	1991	1992
Total	14,718	22,357	29,122	25,310	24,902	24,434	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	6,333	10,582	14,091	13,367	13,548	13,225	43.0	47.3	48.4	52.8	54.4	54.1
Family householder or spouse	6,186	8,470	8,408	5,631	5,368	5,108	42.0	37.9	28.9	22.2	21.6	20.9
Nonfamily householder [2]	354	1,066	2,776	2,252	2,135	2,194	2.4	4.8	9.5	8.9	8.6	9.0
Other [3]	1,845	2,239	3,848	4,060	3,851	3,907	12.5	10.0	13.2	16.0	15.5	16.0
Male	6,842	10,398	14,278	12,450	12,275	12,083	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	3,583	5,641	7,755	7,232	7,385	7,296	52.4	54.3	54.3	58.1	60.2	60.4
Family householder or spouse	2,160	3,119	3,041	1,838	1,717	1,626	31.6	30.0	21.3	14.8	14.0	13.5
Nonfamily householder [2]	182	563	1,581	1,228	1,195	1,216	2.7	5.4	11.1	9.9	9.7	10.1
Other [3]	917	1,075	1,902	2,152	1,978	1,945	13.4	10.3	13.3	17.3	16.1	16.1
Female	7,876	11,959	14,844	12,860	12,627	12,351	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Child of householder [1]	2,750	4,941	6,336	6,135	6,163	5,929	34.9	41.3	42.7	47.7	48.8	48.0
Family householder or spouse	4,026	5,351	5,367	3,793	3,651	3,482	51.1	44.7	36.2	29.5	28.9	28.2
Nonfamily householder [2]	172	503	1,195	1,024	940	978	2.2	4.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.9
Other [3]	928	1,164	1,946	1,908	1,873	1,962	11.8	9.7	13.1	14.8	14.8	15.9

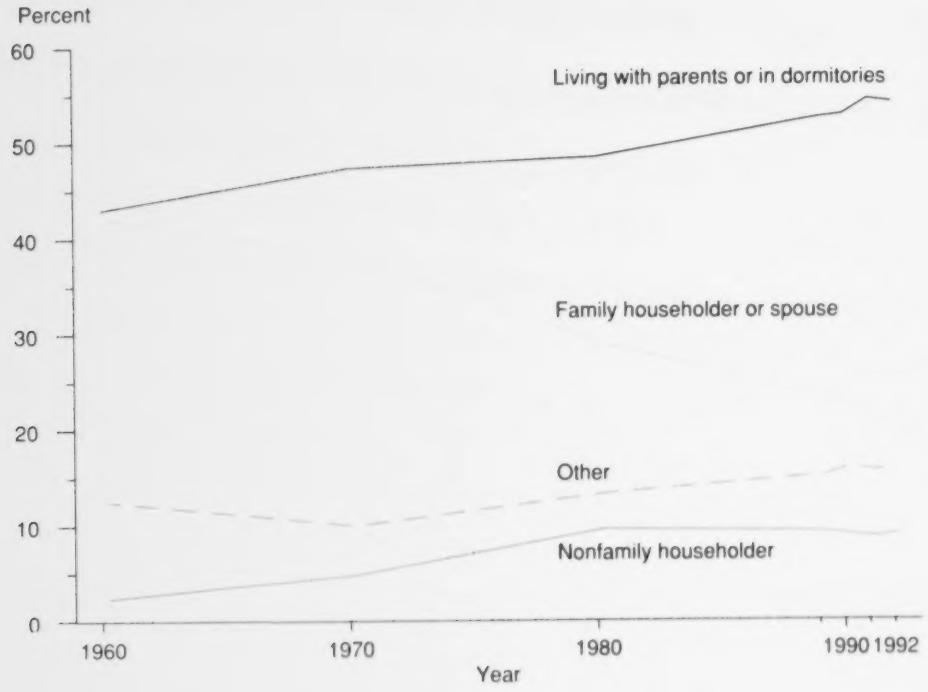
[1] Child of householder includes unmarried college students living in dormitories.
[2] A nonfamily householder is an unmarried person maintaining a household while living alone or with nonrelatives.
[3] Includes roomers, boarders, paid employees, and nonrelatives sharing a household but not classified as the householder.

NOTE: A householder is defined as a person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented. There can only be one householder per household. This table excludes inmates of institutions and military personnel living in barracks.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 410, 445, 450, 461, and 468.

Indicator 13. Living Arrangements of Young Adults

Living arrangements of 18- to 24-year-olds: 1960 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Marital Status and Living Arrangements*, nos. 410, 445, 450, 461, and 468.

Between 1980 and 1992, the proportion of young adults 18 to 24 years old living at home with their parents grew. The proportion of young people in households with families of their own (family householders) declined. However, females were twice as likely as males to be the family householder or spouse. The proportion of both male and female youths living in other types of arrangements, such as living alone, in group houses, or sharing apartments, rose since 1970.

Indicator 14. Median Family Income

Median family income, by race/ethnicity of head of household: 1950 to 1991

Year	All families	White [1]	Black [1]	Hispanic [2]
		Current dollars		
1950	$3,319	$3,445	[3] $1,869	—
1955	4,418	4,613	[3] 2,544	—
1960	5,620	5,835	[3] 3,230	—
1965	6,957	7,251	[3] 3,993	—
1970	9,867	10,236	6,279	—
1975	13,719	14,268	8,779	$9,551
1980	21,023	21,904	12,674	14,716
1981	22,388	23,517	13,266	16,401
1982	23,433	24,603	13,598	16,227
1983	24,674	25,837	14,561	16,930
1984	26,433	27,686	15,431	18,832
1985	27,735	29,152	16,786	19,027
1986	29,458	30,809	17,604	19,995
1987	30,970	32,385	18,406	20,300
1988	32,191	33,915	19,329	21,769
1989	34,213	35,975	20,209	23,446
1990	35,353	36,915	21,423	23,431
1991	35,939	37,783	21,548	23,895
		Constant 1991 dollars [4]		
1950	18,757	19,469	[3] 10,563	—
1955	22,453	23,444	[3] 12,929	—
1960	25,860	26,849	[3] 14,862	—
1965	30,081	31,352	[3] 17,265	—
1970	34,636	35,932	22,041	—
1975	34,731	36,121	22,225	24,179
1980	34,749	36,205	20,949	24,324
1981	33,545	35,237	19,877	24,574
1982	33,073	34,725	19,192	22,903
1983	33,741	35,331	19,912	23,151
1984	34,650	36,293	20,228	24,686
1985	35,107	36,901	21,248	24,084
1986	36,607	38,286	21,877	24,848
1987	37,131	38,828	22,068	24,339
1988	37,062	39,047	22,254	25,063
1989	37,579	39,514	22,197	25,753
1990	36,841	38,468	22,325	24,417
1991	35,939	37,783	21,548	23,895

—Data not available.

[1] Includes Hispanics.

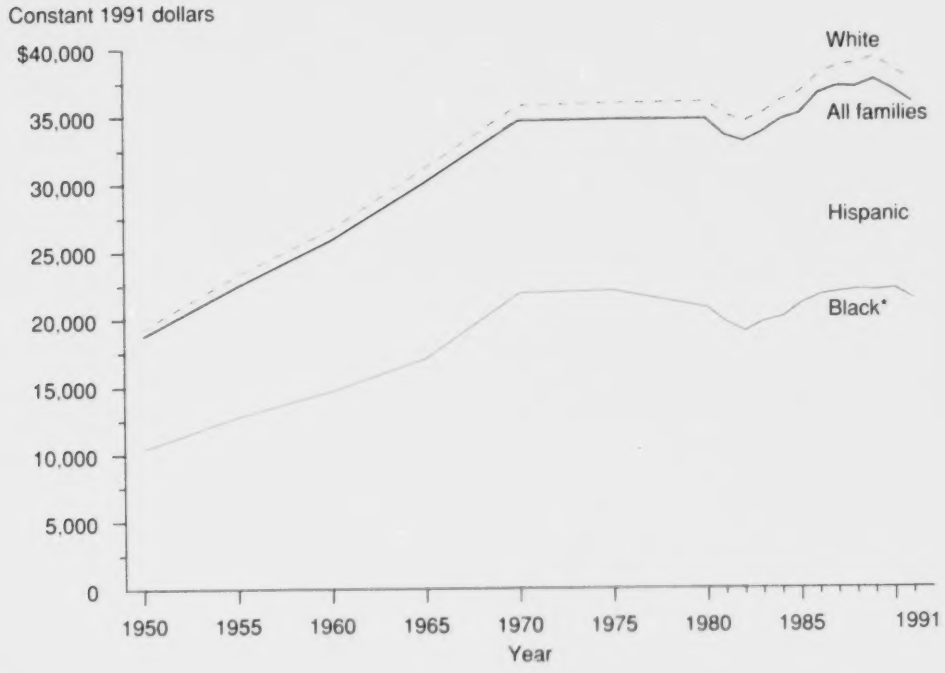
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.

[3] Data include both blacks and other races. Figures are not precisely comparable to data for later years.

[4] Figures adjusted by the Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, nos. 105 and 157; *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, nos. 162, 174, and 180; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States*, nos. 166 and 168. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

Median family income, by race/ethnicity: 1950 to 1991



* Data for years before 1967 include other races.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States*, nos. 105 and 157; *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, nos. 162, 174, and 180; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States*, nos. 166 and 168. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.

In contrast to the sizeable increase in median family income in the 1950s and 1960s, family income in the 1970s showed almost no gains. After posting modest increases during the mid-1980s, incomes for all families leveled off during the late 1980s and then declined between 1989 and 1991. However, income in black households was much less than in white households.

Indicator 15. Total Family Income

Number and percent of related children, by type of family and family income: 1991

[Numbers in thousands]

Total family income	Families with related children under 18 years old						Average number of related[3] children per family with related children under 18
	Total[1]		Married-couple families		Female-headed households,[2] no husband present		
	Number of children	Percent of children	Number of children	Percent of children	Number of children	Percent of children	
All families	64,767	100.0	47,885	100.0	14,498	100.0	1.86
Under $10,000	9,153	14.1	2,148	4.5	6,598	45.5	1.98
$10,000 to $19,999	9,673	14.9	5,533	11.6	3,625	25.0	1.93
$20,000 to $29,999	9,739	15.0	7,120	14.9	2,054	14.2	1.88
$30,000 to $39,999	9,406	14.5	7,918	16.5	1,167	8.1	1.83
$40,000 to $49,999	8,246	12.7	7,482	15.6	597	4.1	1.85
$50,000 to $74,999	11,649	18.0	11,002	23.0	—	—	1.78
$75,000 and over	6,901	10.7	6,682	14.0	—	—	1.75

—Too few sample cases for reliable data.

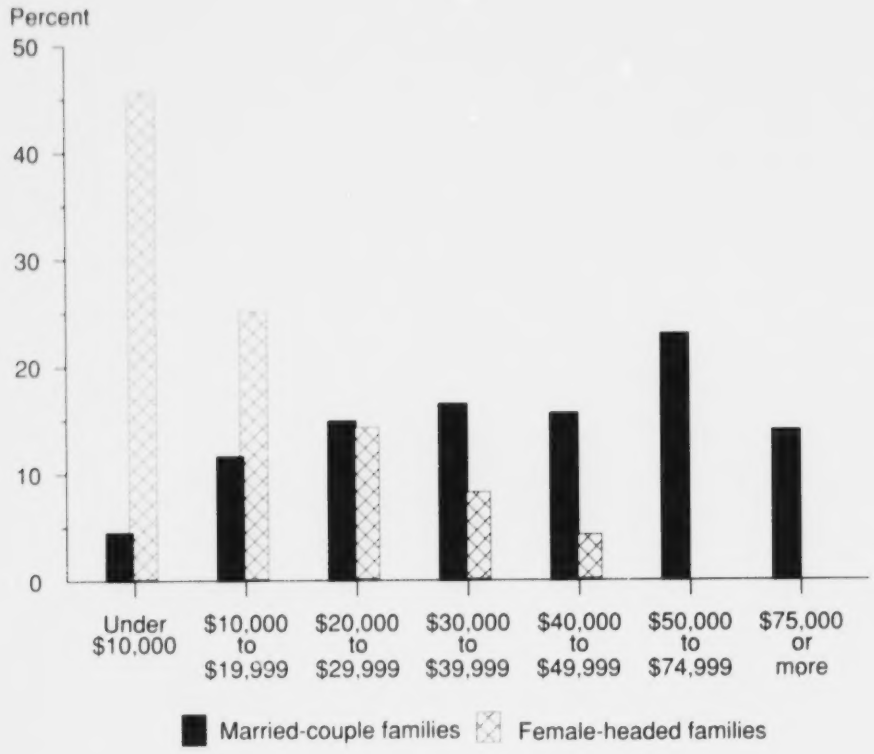
[1] Includes data for male-headed households not shown separately.

[2] The income reported for these women includes child support payments received.

[3] "Related" children in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder; and all other children related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1991*, no. 181.

Percent of related children under 18 years old, by type of family and family income: 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States, 1991*, no. 181.

In 1991, 46 percent of children under 18 in female-headed households lived in families with an income under $10,000. In contrast, about 69 percent of children in married-couple families lived in families with an income of $30,000 or more while only 12 percent of children in female-headed households lived in households with incomes at that level. Thirty-seven percent of children in married-couple families had parents with an income of $50,000 or more.

Indicator 16. Parents' Employment

Employment status of parents with own children under 18 years old, by type of family: 1975 to 1991

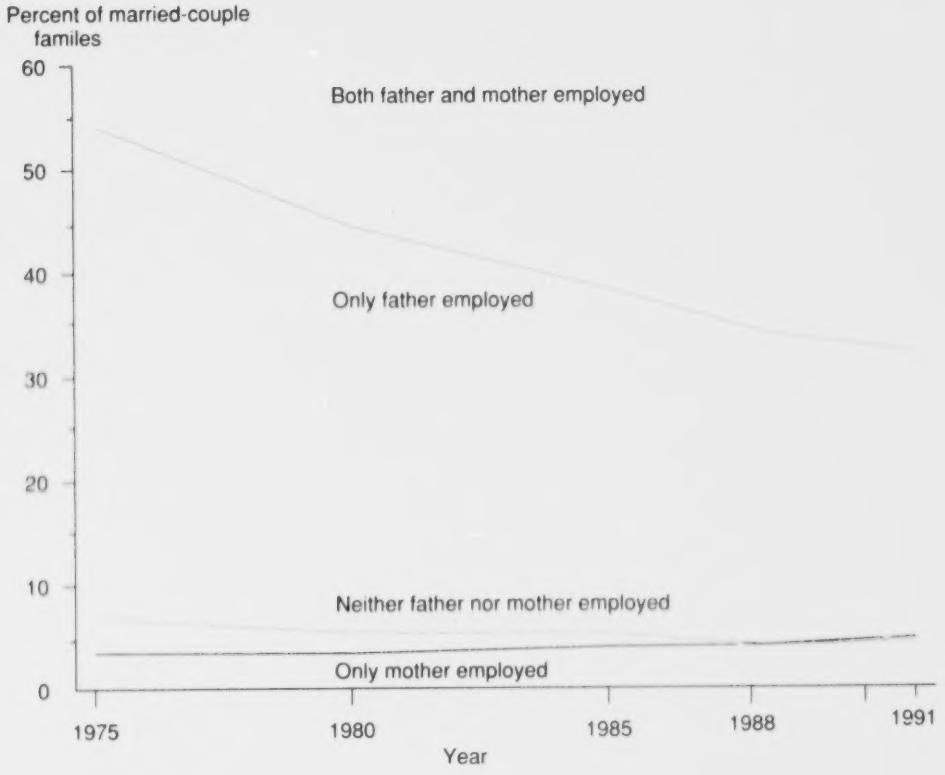
Type of family	1975	1980	1985	1988	1991
			Numbers in thousands		
Total families	55,698	59,910	63,232	65,670	66,959
Total families with own children under 18	30,060	31,325	31,496	32,347	32,981
Married-couple families (with own children under 18)	25,236	24,974	24,225	24,611	24,435
Both parents employed	9,358	11,925	12,844	14,271	14,342
Only father employed	13,441	10,975	9,227	8,365	7,857
Only mother employed	895	852	960	1,005	1,180
Neither parent employed	1,543	1,222	1,194	968	1,058
Female-headed families (single mothers with own children under 18) [1]	4,400	5,718	6,345	6,666	7,323
Mother in labor force	2,635	3,833	4,302	4,481	4,970
Mother employed	2,306	3,412	3,741	4,019	4,431
Mother not employed	329	421	561	462	539
Male-headed families (single fathers with own children under 18)	424	633	926	1,070	1,223
Father in labor force	369	561	834	965	1,113
Father employed	327	514	750	870	—
Father not employed	42	47	84	95	—
			Percentage distribution		
Total families	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total families with own children under 18	54.0	52.3	49.8	49.3	49.3
Married-couple families (with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Both parents employed	37.1	47.7	53.0	58.0	58.7
Only father employed	53.3	43.9	38.1	34.0	32.2
Only mother employed	3.5	3.4	4.0	4.1	4.8
Neither parent employed	6.1	4.9	4.9	3.9	4.3
Female-headed families (single mothers with own children under 18) [1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother in labor force	59.9	67.0	67.8	67.2	67.9
Mother employed	52.4	59.7	59.0	60.3	60.5
Mother not employed	7.5	7.4	8.8	6.9	7.4
Male-headed families (single fathers with own children under 18)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Father in labor force	87.0	88.6	90.1	90.2	91.0
Father employed	77.1	81.2	81.0	81.3	—
Father not employed	9.9	7.4	9.1	8.9	—

[1] Includes mother from unmarried couples.
—Data not available.

NOTE: Includes parents working both full-time and part-time. "Own children" in a family are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

Employment status of married-couple families with own children under 18 years old: 1975 to 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, unpublished data.

The number and percentage of married, working women with children under 18 rose significantly between 1975 and 1991. The proportion of married, working mothers in two-parent families with children rose from 41 percent in 1975 to 64 percent in 1991. This increase in women working outside the home caused a significant transformation of families with children. The predominant pattern in 1991 was for both parents to work outside the home, in contrast with 1975 when the most common pattern was for fathers only to be employed.

Indicator 17. Mothers' Employment

Employment status of married, separated, and divorced women with children under 18 years old, by age of children: 1950 to 1991

Year	With children under 6			With children 6 to 17 only		
	Married [1]	Separated	Divorced	Married [1]	Separated	Divorced
			Millions in labor force [2]			
1950	1.4	—	—	2.2	—	—
1960	2.5	—	—	4.1	—	—
1970	3.9	0.3	0.3	6.3	0.4	0.6
1975	4.4	0.4	0.5	7.0	0.5	1.0
1980	5.2	0.4	0.5	8.4	0.6	1.6
1983	5.9	0.5	0.6	8.3	0.6	1.8
1984	6.2	0.4	0.6	8.3	0.7	1.9
1985	6.4	0.4	0.6	8.5	0.7	2.0
1986	6.6	0.5	0.7	8.8	0.6	2.0
1987	7.0	0.4	0.7	9.0	0.7	2.0
1988	7.0	0.4	0.6	9.3	0.7	1.9
1990	7.2	0.5	0.6	9.3	0.7	2.0
1991	7.4	0.5	0.6	9.1	0.7	2.0
			Labor force participation rate [3]			
1950	11.9	—	—	28.3	—	—
1960	18.6	—	—	39.0	—	—
1970	30.3	45.0	65.4	49.2	60.5	82.7
1975	36.6	49.4	65.8	52.3	59.1	80.1
1980	45.1	52.2	68.3	61.7	66.3	82.3
1983	49.9	53.8	68.7	63.8	68.7	82.2
1984	51.8	54.0	67.9	65.4	70.2	84.1
1985	53.4	53.2	67.5	67.8	70.9	83.4
1986	53.8	57.4	73.8	68.4	70.6	84.7
1987	56.8	55.1	70.5	70.6	72.6	84.5
1988	57.1	53.0	70.1	72.5	69.3	83.9
1990	58.9	59.3	69.8	73.6	75.0	85.9
1991	59.9	52.2	68.5	73.6	74.7	84.6
			Unemployment rate [4]			
1960	7.8	—	—	4.9	—	—
1970	7.9	12.9	5.0	4.8	5.9	6.5
1975	13.8	22.7	10.9	7.1	13.0	9.3
1980	8.3	12.3	13.6	4.4	10.6	6.7
1983	10.9	27.6	16.8	6.7	20.0	12.8
1984	8.9	24.9	14.3	5.0	13.1	9.7
1985	8.0	22.9	12.1	5.5	14.6	9.0
1986	7.6	16.5	12.9	4.8	11.7	8.2
1987	5.9	15.7	13.8	4.9	14.8	6.1
1988	6.1	15.0	9.4	3.8	8.7	5.3
1990	4.8	13.0	9.0	3.8	10.4	7.0
1991	6.7	16.2	9.9	4.2	10.7	6.5

—Data not available.

[1] Husband present.

[2] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military.

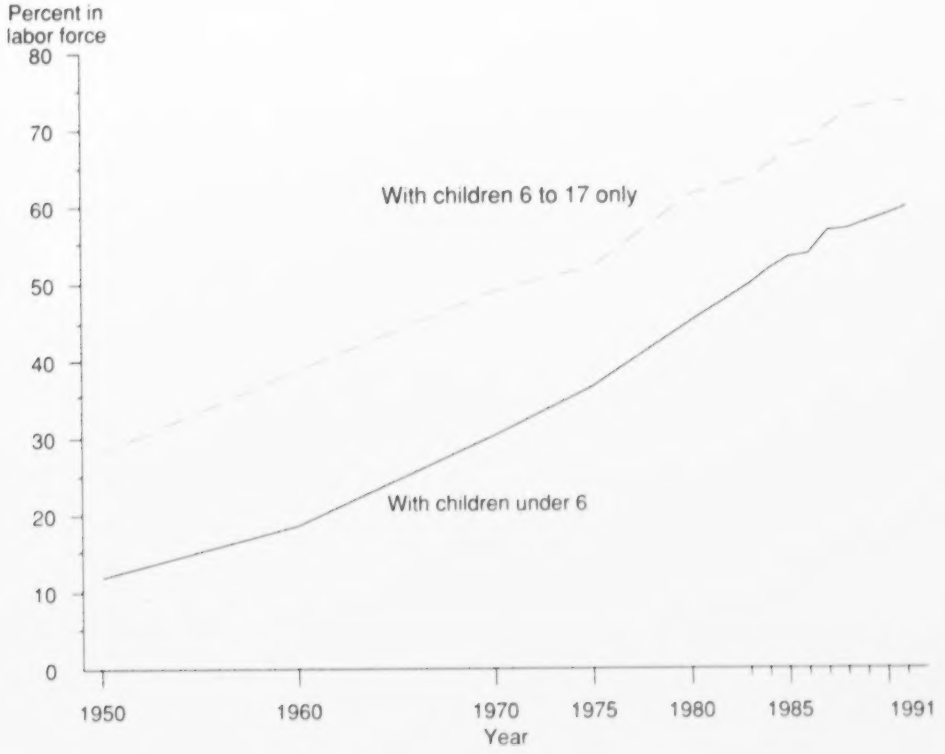
[3] The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

[4] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

NOTE: Data are for both full-time and part-time workers. Data for 1989 are not available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics data base.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 13, 183, and 2163; and unpublished data.

Labor force participation rate for married women with children,* by age of children: 1950 to 1991



* With husband present

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, various years. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 13, 183, and 2163; and unpublished data.

The labor force participation rate of married women with children under 6 years old has been rising since 1950. Between 1970 and 1991, the participation rate for these women rose from 30 percent to 60 percent. A higher proportion of married women with older children are in the labor force than of those with children under 6. Nearly three-quarters of married women with children between 6 and 17 were either employed or looking for work in 1991.

Indicator 18. Median Income

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1991

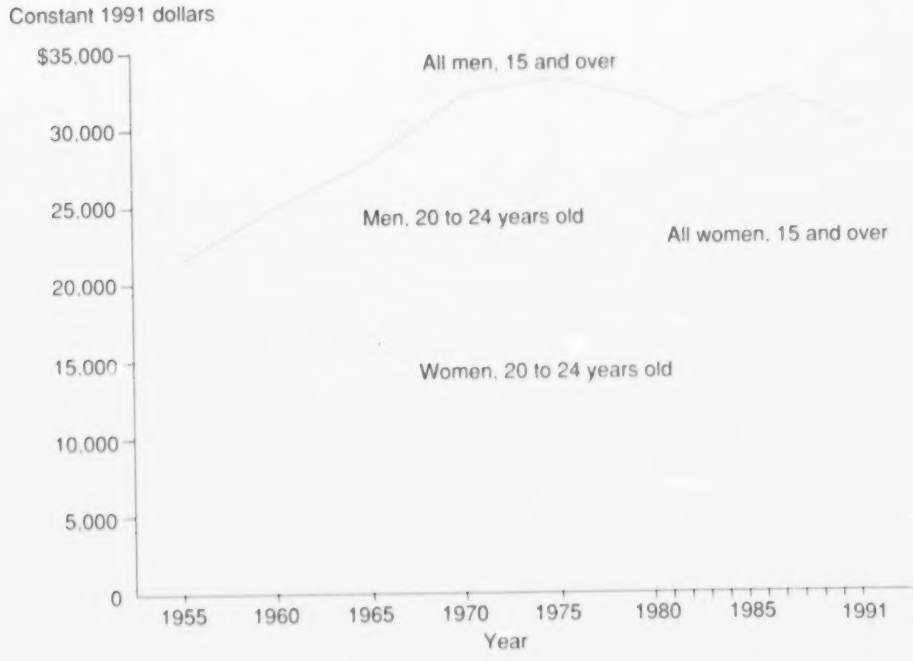
Year	Men				Women			
	All ages, 15 and over*	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	All ages, 15 and over*	15 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
	Current dollars							
1955	$4,246	—	$3,299	—	$2,734	—	$2,768	—
1960	5,435	$1,974	3,916	—	3,296	$2,450	3,155	—
1965	6,479	3,074	4,706	—	3,883	2,809	3,713	—
1970	9,184	3,950	6,655	—	5,440	3,783	4,928	—
1975	13,144	5,657	8,521	$11,836	7,719	4,568	6,598	$8,264
1980	19,173	7,753	12,109	13,986	11,591	6,779	9,407	11,958
1981	20,692	8,252	12,408	17,244	12,457	7,598	10,173	12,772
1982	21,655	8,475	12,530	18,359	13,663	7,879	10,943	13,904
1983	22,508	8,204	12,822	18,865	14,479	7,857	11,062	14,239
1984	24,004	8,886	13,043	20,112	15,422	8,509	11,435	15,129
1985	24,999	9,050	13,827	20,499	16,252	8,372	11,757	15,986
1986	25,894	9,730	14,152	20,720	16,843	8,333	12,192	16,400
1987	26,722	9,859	14,665	21,850	17,504	9,417	12,905	16,779
1988	27,342	10,768	15,373	22,029	18,545	9,329	13,652	17,475
1989	28,419	11,257	15,962	22,471	19,638	9,503	14,272	19,060
1990	28,983	10,513	16,164	22,637	20,597	10,360	14,451	19,475
1991	30,332	10,856	15,800	23,725	21,245	9,584	14,748	20,324
	Constant 1991 dollars							
1955	21,579	—	16,766	—	13,894	—	14,067	—
1960	25,008	9,083	18,019	—	15,166	11,273	14,517	—
1965	28,014	13,291	20,348	—	16,789	12,146	16,054	—
1970	32,239	13,866	23,361	—	19,096	13,280	17,299	—
1975	33,275	14,321	21,572	29,964	19,541	11,564	16,703	20,921
1980	31,691	12,815	20,015	23,118	19,159	11,205	15,549	19,766
1981	31,004	12,364	18,592	25,838	18,665	11,384	15,243	19,137
1982	30,564	11,962	17,685	25,912	19,284	11,120	15,445	19,624
1983	30,779	11,219	17,534	25,797	19,800	10,744	15,127	19,471
1984	31,466	11,648	17,098	26,364	20,216	11,154	14,990	19,832
1985	31,644	11,455	17,502	25,948	20,572	10,597	14,882	20,235
1986	32,178	12,091	17,587	25,749	20,931	10,355	15,151	20,380
1987	32,038	11,820	17,583	26,197	20,986	11,290	15,472	20,117
1988	31,479	12,397	17,699	25,362	21,351	10,740	15,718	20,119
1989	31,215	12,364	17,532	24,682	21,570	10,438	15,676	20,935
1990	30,203	10,956	16,844	23,590	21,464	10,796	15,059	20,295
1991	30,332	10,856	15,800	23,725	21,245	9,584	14,748	20,324

—Data not available.

*Before 1980, a relatively small number of 14-year-olds were included in the 15 to 19 years old and all ages categories.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States, 1989*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1992*.

Median income of full-time, year-round workers, by sex and age: 1955 to 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States*, various years; and *Money Income and Poverty Status in the United States, 1989*. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1992*.

The median income for full-time workers 20 to 24 years old dropped between 1970 and 1991 (after adjustment for inflation). In contrast to the significant income declines among young males, the median income for all men remained relatively stable during the 1970 to 1991 period, and the income for all women rose by 11 percent. During this period of decline, the income of women 20 to 24 years old fell at a slower rate than that of men, so that the gap between men's and women's incomes narrowed to 7 percent in 1991. The gap between all men's and women's incomes remained much larger than that for younger age groups, with all men's salaries averaging 43 percent higher than those for women in 1991.

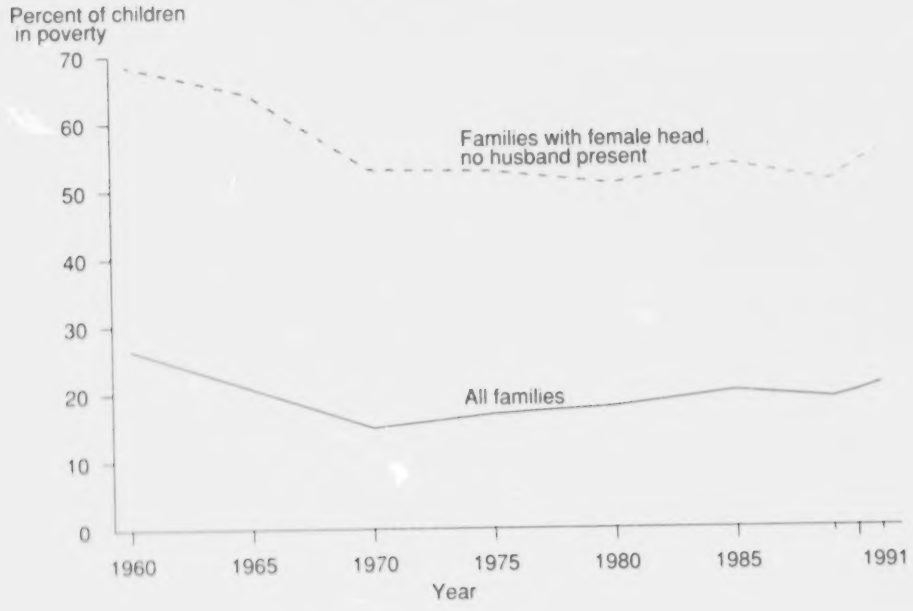
Number and percent of children under 18 years old living in poverty, by family status and race/ethnicity of family householder: 1960 to 1991

Year	All families		Families with female head, no husband present [1]		Percent of all poverty children in families with female householder, no husband present
	Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	Number of children under 18 in poverty, in thousands	Percent of children under 18 in poverty	
			All races		
1960	17,288	26.5	4,095	68.4	23.7
1965	14,388	20.7	4,562	64.2	31.7
1970	10,235	14.9	4,689	53.0	45.8
1975	10,882	16.8	5,597	52.7	51.4
1980	11,114	17.9	5,866	50.8	52.8
1985	12,483	20.1	6,716	53.6	53.8
1989	12,001	19.0	6,808	51.1	56.7
1990	12,715	19.9	7,363	53.4	57.9
1991	13,658	21.1	8,065	56.4	59.0
			White [2]		
1960	11,229	20.0	2,357	59.9	21.0
1965	8,595	14.4	2,321	52.9	27.0
1970	6,138	10.5	2,247	43.1	36.6
1975	6,748	12.5	2,813	44.2	41.7
1980	6,817	13.4	2,813	41.6	41.3
1985	7,838	15.6	3,372	45.2	43.0
1989	7,164	14.1	3,320	42.8	46.3
1990	7,696	15.1	3,597	45.9	46.7
1991	8,316	16.1	3,941	47.1	47.4
			Black [2]		
1959	5,022	65.5	1,475	81.6	29.4
1967	4,558	47.4	2,265	72.4	49.7
1970	3,922	41.5	2,383	67.7	60.8
1975	3,884	41.4	2,724	66.0	70.1
1980	3,906	42.1	2,944	64.8	75.4
1985	4,057	43.1	3,181	66.9	78.4
1989	4,257	43.2	3,256	62.9	76.5
1990	4,412	44.2	3,543	64.7	80.3
1991	4,637	45.6	3,853	68.2	83.1
			Hispanic [3]		
1973	1,364	27.8	606	68.7	44.4
1975	1,619	33.1	694	68.4	42.9
1980	1,718	33.0	809	65.0	47.1
1985	2,512	39.6	1,247	72.4	49.6
1989	2,496	35.5	1,163	65.0	46.6
1990	2,750	37.7	1,314	68.4	47.8
1991	2,977	39.8	1,398	69.5	47.0

[1] The householder is the person in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.
[2] Includes Hispanics.
[3] Hispanics may be of any race.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level*, various years; Series P-60, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years; and Series P-60, *Poverty in the United States, 1991*, no. 181.

Percent of children under 18 years old living in poverty, by type of family: 1960 to 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level*, various years; Series P-60, *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States*, various years; and Series P-60, *Poverty in the United States, 1991*, no. 181.

The proportion of children living in poverty declined significantly during the 1960s but rose after 1970. In 1991, about 21 percent of all children and 56 percent of children in female-headed families (with no husband present) lived in poverty. Poverty rates were relatively high for minority children. About 46 percent of all black children and 40 percent of Hispanic children lived in poverty in 1991. The proportion of poor children coming from female-headed households has risen dramatically, from 24 percent in 1960 to 59 percent in 1991 for all children, and from 29 percent to 83 percent for black children.

Indicator 20. Federal Aid to Families

Persons receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and federal income tax exemptions per dependent: 1950 to 1991

Year	Number of recipients of AFDC [1] payments, in thousands		Percent of children under 18 receiving AFDC payments	Average monthly payment				Federal income tax exemption per dependent	
				Current dollars		Constant 1991 dollars			
	Total [2]	Children under 18		Per family	Per recipient	Per family	Per recipient	Current dollars	Constant 1991 dollars
1950	2,233	1,661	3.9	$71	$21	$401	$119	$600	$3,391
1955	2,192	1,661	3.0	85	23	432	117	600	3,049
1960	3,073	2,370	3.7	108	28	497	129	600	2,761
1965	4,396	3,316	5.0	137	33	592	143	600	2,594
1970	9,659	7,033	10.5	190	50	667	176	625	2,194
1975	11,404	8,106	12.9	229	72	580	182	750	1,899
1980	11,101	7,599	13.2	288	100	476	165	1,000	1,653
1981	10,613	7,125	12.1	302	103	453	154	1,000	1,498
1982	10,504	6,972	12.0	310	106	438	150	1,000	1,411
1983	10,865	7,130	12.4	321	110	439	150	1,000	1,367
1984	10,740	7,114	12.4	335	115	439	151	1,000	1,311
1985	10,924	7,247	12.6	341	118	432	149	1,040	1,316
1986	11,065	7,374	12.7	358	122	445	152	1,080	1,342
1987	10,862	7,296	12.6	358	123	429	147	1,900	2,278
1988	10,920	7,325	12.7	369	126	425	145	1,950	2,245
1989	10,934	7,370	12.5	378	130	415	143	2,000	2,197
1990	11,464	7,761	13.2	379	131	395	137	2,050	2,136
1991	12,568	—	—	390	135	390	135	2,150	2,150

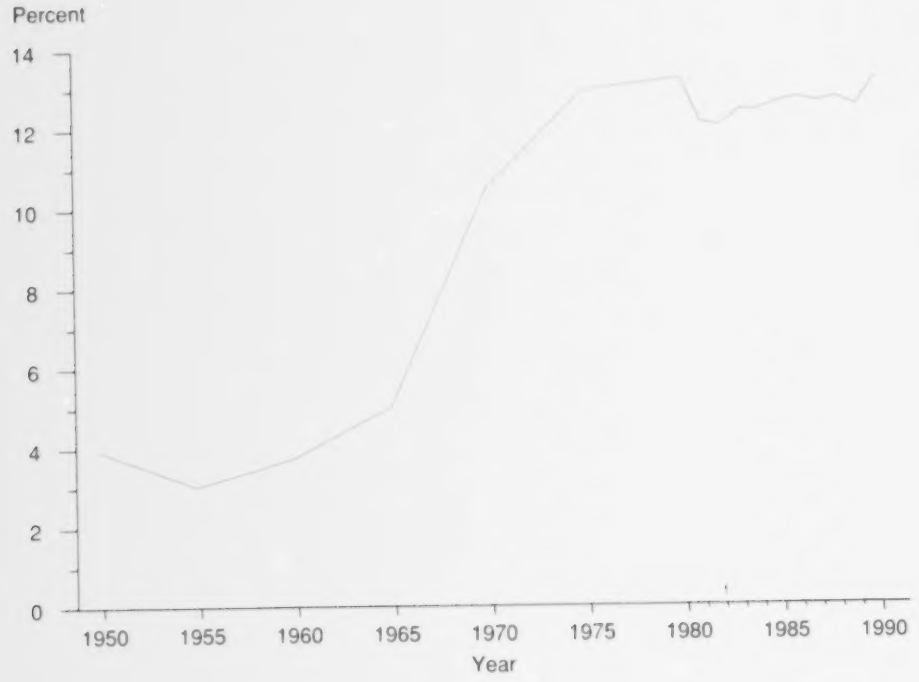
—Data not available.

[1] The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

[2] Includes the children and one or both parents or one caretaker other than a parent in families where the needs of such adults were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States;* Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics,* various years; and unpublished data. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration and Family Support Administration, unpublished data. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Your Federal Income Tax,* various years; and public information.

Percent of children under 18 years old receiving AFDC payments: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Household and Family Characteristics*, various years; and unpublished data. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Social Security Administration and Family Support Administration, unpublished data. U.S. Department of the Treasury, Internal Revenue Service, *Your Federal Income Tax*, various years; and public information.

During the 1960s, the number and percentage of children receiving AFDC benefits rose dramatically as federal programs expanded. Since 1975, the number and proportion of children receiving AFDC benefits fluctuated within a relatively narrow range. At the same time, the average value in constant dollars of AFDC monthly payments has declined from $182 per recipient in 1975 to $135 per recipient in 1991.

Indicator 21. Child Support

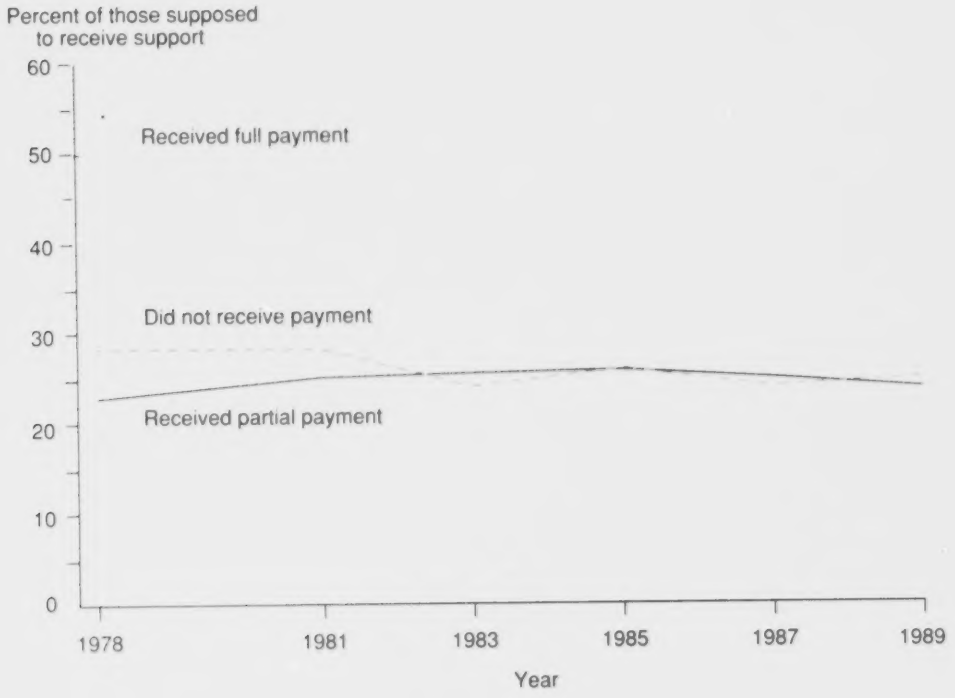
Women receiving court-ordered child support payments from absent fathers: 1978 to 1989

Award and recipiency status of women	1978	1981	1983	1985	1987	1989
			Number, in thousands			
Total women with children from an absent father[1]	7,094	8,387	8,690	8,808	9,415	9,955
Payments not awarded	2,898	3,417	3,675	3,411	3,861	4,207
Payments awarded[2]	4,196	4,969	5,015	5,396	5,554	5,748
Supposed to receive payments	3,424	4,043	3,995	4,381	4,829	4,953
Actually received payments	2,455	2,902	3,037	3,243	3,676	3,725
Received full amount	1,675	1,888	2,018	2,112	2,475	2,546
Received partial amount	779	1,014	1,019	1,131	1,201	1,179
Did not receive payments	969	1,140	958	1,138	1,153	1,228
			Percentage distribution			
Total women with children from an absent father[1]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Payments not awarded	40.9	40.7	42.3	38.7	41.0	42.3
Payments awarded[2]	59.1	59.2	57.7	61.3	59.0	57.7
Supposed to receive payments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Actually received payments	71.7	71.8	76.0	74.0	76.1	75.2
Received full amount	48.9	46.7	50.5	48.2	51.3	51.4
Received partial amount	22.8	25.1	25.5	25.8	24.9	23.8
Did not receive payments	28.3	28.2	24.0	26.0	23.9	24.8

[1] Includes only women with own children under 21 years old.
[2] Includes those supposed to receive payments over time and those receiving lump sum awards.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony*, various years; and Series P-60, *Child Support and Alimony, 1989*.

Women receiving court-ordered child support from absent fathers, by payment status: 1978 to 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, *Support and Alimony*, various years; and Series P-60, *Child Support and Alimony, 1989*.

The extent to which fathers were meeting their obligations to pay child support changed little between 1978 and 1989. In 1989, about half of those women who were awarded child support payments received their full entitlement that year. Less than one-fourth received partial payment, and one-fourth received no payment.

Indicator 22. College Costs

Average charges for full-time undergraduate students, by type and control of college: 1959–60 to 1992–93

Year	Public 4-year colleges				Private 4-year colleges				2-year colleges	
	Total	Tuition	Room and board	Total as a percent of median family income	Total	Tuition	Room and board	Total as a percent of median family income	Public tuition	Private tuition
					Current dollars					
1959–60	$810	$200	$610	15.0	$1,510	$791	$719	27.9	$74	$444
1964–65	951	255	696	14.5	1,914	1,095	819	29.1	99	702
1969–70	1,237	357	880	13.1	2,551	1,557	994	27.0	178	1,034
1974–75	1,646	512	1,134	12.8	3,397	2,126	1,271	26.3	277	1,367
1979–80	2,327	738	1,590	11.9	5,013	3,225	1,788	25.6	355	2,062
1980–81	2,550	804	1,747	12.1	5,594	3,617	1,977	26.6	391	2,413
1981–82	2,871	909	1,961	12.8	6,330	4,113	2,217	28.3	434	2,605
1982–83	3,196	1,031	2,164	13.6	7,126	4,639	2,487	30.4	473	3,008
1983–84	3,433	1,148	2,285	13.9	7,759	5,093	2,666	31.4	528	3,099
1984–85	3,682	1,228	2,454	13.9	8,451	5,556	2,895	32.0	584	3,485
1985–86 [1]	3,859	1,318	2,541	13.9	9,228	6,121	3,108	33.3	641	3,672
1986–87	4,138	1,414	2,724	14.0	10,039	6,658	3,381	34.1	660	3,684
1987–88	4,403	1,537	2,866	14.2	10,659	7,116	3,543	34.4	706	4,161
1988–89	4,678	1,646	3,032	14.5	11,474	7,722	3,752	35.6	730	4,817
1989–90	4,975	1,780	3,195	14.5	12,284	8,396	3,888	35.9	756	5,196
1990–91	5,243	1,888	3,355	14.8	13,237	9,083	4,154	37.4	824	5,570
1991–92	5,695	2,119	3,577	15.8	14,273	9,775	4,498	39.7	937	5,752
1992–93 [2]	6,029	2,352	3,677	—	15,128	10,393	4,735	—	1,018	6,101
					Constant 1992–93 dollars					
1959–60	3,929	970	2,959	15.0	7,324	3,837	3,488	27.9	359	2,154
1964–65	4,340	1,164	3,176	14.5	8,734	4,997	3,737	29.1	452	3,203
1969–70	4,667	1,347	3,320	13.1	9,625	5,875	3,750	27.0	672	3,901
1974–75	4,530	1,409	3,121	12.8	9,348	5,850	3,498	26.3	762	3,762
1979–80	4,274	1,355	2,919	11.9	9,203	5,921	3,283	25.6	652	3,786
1980–81	4,197	1,323	2,874	12.1	9,204	5,951	3,253	26.6	643	3,970
1981–82	4,347	1,377	2,970	12.8	9,587	6,229	3,358	28.3	657	3,945
1982–83	4,640	1,497	3,142	13.6	10,348	6,736	3,611	30.4	687	4,368
1983–84	4,807	1,608	3,200	13.9	10,865	7,132	3,733	31.4	739	4,339
1984–85	4,962	1,655	3,307	13.9	11,388	7,487	3,901	32.0	787	4,696
1985–86 [1]	5,054	1,726	3,328	13.9	12,088	8,017	4,071	33.3	840	4,809
1986–87	5,302	1,812	3,490	14.0	12,863	8,531	4,332	34.1	846	4,720
1987–88	5,417	1,891	3,526	14.2	13,114	8,755	4,359	34.4	869	5,119
1988–89	5,501	1,936	3,566	14.5	13,494	9,081	4,412	35.6	858	5,665
1989–90	5,584	1,998	3,586	14.5	13,788	9,424	4,364	35.9	849	5,832
1990–91	5,580	2,009	3,571	14.8	14,088	9,667	4,421	37.4	877	5,928
1991–92	5,874	2,185	3,689	15.8	14,720	10,080	4,638	39.7	966	5,932
1992–93 [2]	6,029	2,352	3,677	—	15,128	10,393	4,735	—	1,018	6,101

—Data not available.

[1] Room and board data are estimated.

[2] Preliminary data based on fall 1991 enrollment data.

NOTE: Averages for public college students are for those attending in-state public colleges. In 1991, about 21 percent of all college students attended private colleges and universities. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993*; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 1979–80*.

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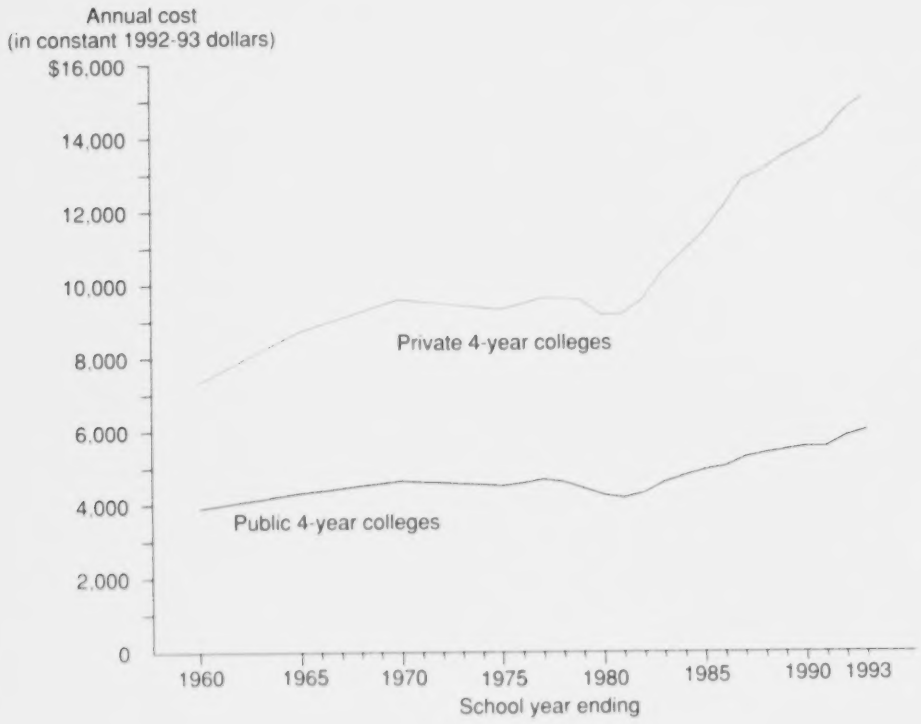
Total tuition, room, and board charges at public and private 4-year colleges: 1959–60 to 1992–93



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993;* and *Projections of Education Statistics to 1979–80.*

College tuition, room, and board charges (after adjustment for inflation) declined slightly during the late 1970s. However, since 1980–81, student charges have risen substantially, particularly at private 4-year colleges. After adjusting for inflation, charges for tuition, room, and board rose by 44 percent at public 4-year colleges and 64 percent at private colleges between 1980–81 and 1992–93. Charges at public 4-year colleges remained relatively steady compared to family income, showing some decline between 1959–60 and 1979–80 and rising since then. Total college charges for private 4-year college students as a proportion of family income were much higher in 1992–93 than in the 1960s and 1970s, reflecting sharp increases since 1980–81.

SCHOOL

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Indicator 23. School Enrollment

Percent of population 14 to 29 years old enrolled in school, by age: October 1950 to October 1991

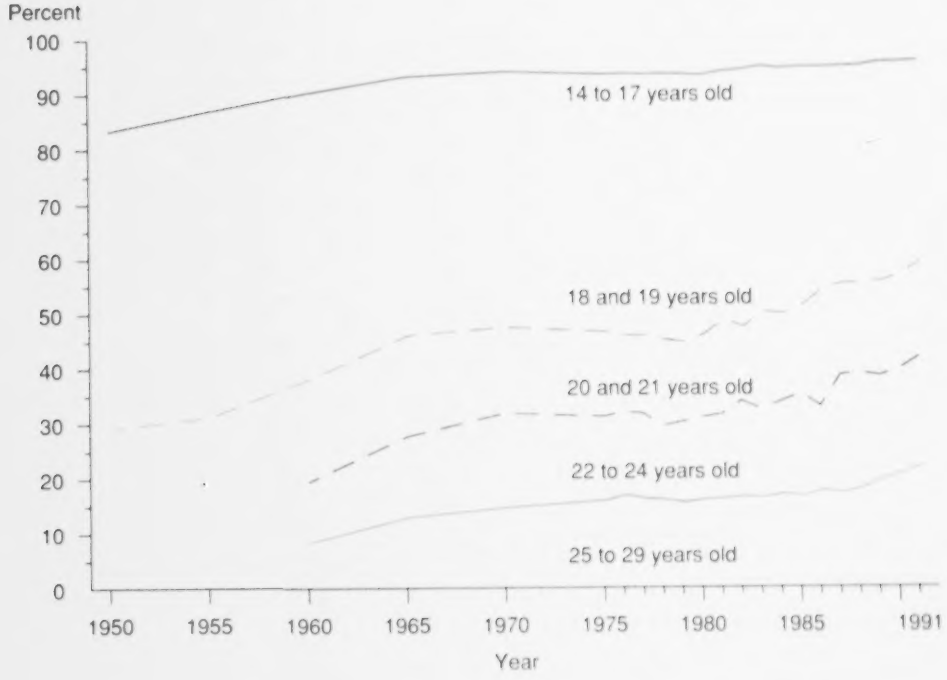
Year	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old
1950	83.3	29.4	—	—	3.0
1955	86.9	31.5	—	—	4.2
1960	90.3	38.4	19.4	8.7	4.9
1965	93.2	46.3	27.6	13.2	6.1
1970	94.1	47.7	31.9	14.9	7.5
1975	93.6	46.9	31.2	16.2	10.1
1976	93.7	46.2	32.0	17.1	10.0
1977	93.6	46.2	31.8	16.5	10.8
1978	93.7	45.4	29.5	16.3	9.4
1979	93.6	45.0	30.2	15.8	9.6
1980	93.4	46.4	31.0	16.3	9.3
1981	94.1	49.0	31.6	16.5	9.0
1982	94.4	47.8	34.0	16.8	9.6
1983	95.0	50.4	32.5	16.6	9.6
1984	94.7	50.1	33.9	17.3	9.1
1985	94.9	51.6	35.3	16.9	9.2
1986	94.9	54.6	33.0	17.9	8.8
1987	95.0	55.6	38.7	17.5	9.0
1988	95.1	55.6	39.1	18.2	8.3
1989	95.7	56.0	38.5	19.9	9.3
1990	95.8	57.2	39.7	21.0	9.7
1991	96.0	59.6	42.0	22.2	10.2

—Data not available.

NOTE: Includes enrollment in any type of public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be either full-time or part-time and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 66, 409, 460; and unpublished data.

Percent of population enrolled in school, by age: October 1950 to October 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 66, 409, 460, and unpublished data.

From 1950 to 1970, school enrollment rates rose significantly among teenagers 14 to 17 years old. Since 1970, changes in enrollment rates for this group generally have been small. Enrollment rates for older age groups rose rapidly during the 1960s, but leveled off during the 1970s. Enrollment rates for 18- to 21-year-olds increased after 1979, while enrollment rates for 22-to 24-year olds increased after 1985.

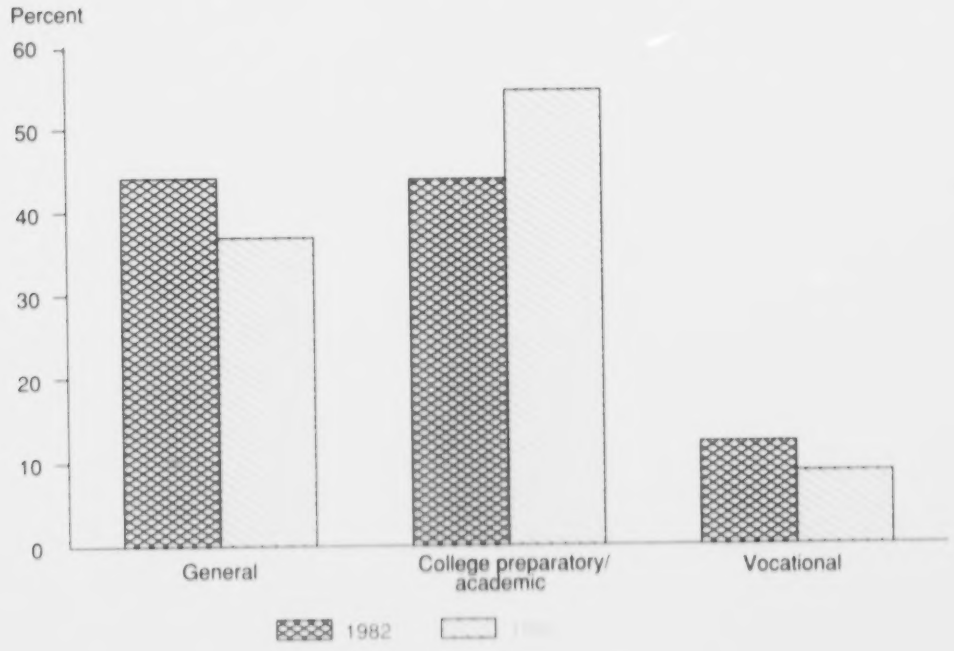
Indicator 24. Reported High School Program

Percent of 17-year-olds who reported being in various high school programs: 1982, 1986, and 1990

Student and school characteristics	General			College preparatory or academic			Vocational		
	1982	1986	1990	1982	1986	1990	1982	1986	1990
Total	44.0	38.2	36.9	43.8	51.6	54.4	12.2	10.3	8.7
Male	43.7	37.4	37.9	42.1	50.4	52.2	14.2	12.2	9.9
Female	44.3	39.0	36.0	45.4	52.7	56.5	10.3	8.4	7.5
Race/ethnicity									
White, non-Hispanic	43.1	36.2	36.7	45.6	55.1	56.0	11.3	8.6	7.3
Black, non-Hispanic	46.3	44.1	33.9	36.8	38.0	51.3	16.9	17.9	14.9
Hispanic	55.5	50.0	45.6	28.0	35.9	43.0	16.5	14.2	11.4
Test performance quartile									
Lowest	67.7	63.9	58.0	12.6	17.3	25.0	19.6	18.8	17.0
Middle two quartiles	46.9	38.9	38.9	39.9	50.5	52.9	13.3	10.6	8.2
Highest	15.3	11.9	12.8	81.6	86.7	85.7	3.1	1.4	1.5
Parents' level of education									
Less than high school	59.0	63.5	51.9	22.9	22.1	27.9	18.1	14.4	20.2
High school graduate	50.9	44.4	48.3	34.6	40.0	41.1	14.5	15.5	10.6
Some education after high school	39.4	37.4	33.7	49.6	53.7	57.1	10.9	8.9	9.2
College graduate	31.2	26.6	27.6	61.7	67.6	68.2	7.2	5.9	4.2
Control of school									
Public	45.6	39.2	38.2	41.4	50.2	52.6	13.1	10.6	9.2
Private	27.1	14.9	21.4	69.5	83.7	77.2	3.4	1.3	1.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *National Assessment of Educational Progress, Mathematics Almanac, 1982, 1986, and 1990.*

Percent of 17-year-olds who reported being in various high school programs: 1982 and 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *National Assessment of Educational Progress, Mathematics Almanac, 1982, 1986, and 1990.*

More 17-year-olds, especially blacks and Hispanics, reported being in college preparatory or academic programs in 1990 than in 1982. During the same period, the proportion in vocational education declined from 12 percent to 9 percent. The proportion in general programs fell from 44 percent to 37 percent.

Indicator 25. Race of Students

Percent of students 3 to 34 years old, by race/ethnicity and level of enrollment: Fall 1960 to fall 1991

Year	Elementary and high schools			Colleges
	Total	Elementary schools [1]	High schools [2]	
	Percent of students who are white, non-Hispanic			
1960 [3,4]	86.6	85.8	89.0	93.6
1965 [4]	85.9	85.2	87.5	93.7
1970 [4]	85.0	84.4	86.5	91.2
1975	77.4	76.9	78.4	84.0
1980	74.5	73.7	75.9	83.0
1985	71.3	70.2	73.3	80.8
1986	70.7	69.7	72.7	78.1
1987	70.2	69.5	71.6	78.1
1988	69.7	69.0	71.3	78.8
1989	69.3	68.9	70.1	79.4
1990	68.9	68.8	69.1	78.7
1991	68.8	68.6	69.2	76.9
	Percent of students who are black, non-Hispanic			
1960 [3,5]	13.4	14.2	11.0	6.4
1965 [5]	14.1	14.8	12.5	6.3
1970 [4]	13.8	14.3	12.5	7.0
1975	14.5	14.7	14.0	9.6
1980	15.2	15.3	15.0	9.8
1985	15.5	15.8	15.1	9.5
1986	15.5	15.7	15.1	10.6
1987	15.6	15.7	15.4	10.6
1988	15.8	15.8	15.6	10.0
1989	15.8	15.7	16.0	10.1
1990	15.7	15.8	15.3	10.3
1991	15.9	15.9	16.0	10.3
	Percent of students who are Hispanic			
1975	6.5	6.8	6.0	4.2
1980	8.1	8.6	7.2	4.4
1985	9.7	10.4	8.3	5.3
1986	10.2	11.0	8.6	6.4
1987	10.4	11.1	9.1	6.1
1988	10.5	11.2	8.9	6.0
1989	10.9	11.3	9.9	5.8
1990	11.2	11.2	11.3	5.5
1991	11.1	11.3	10.5	6.2

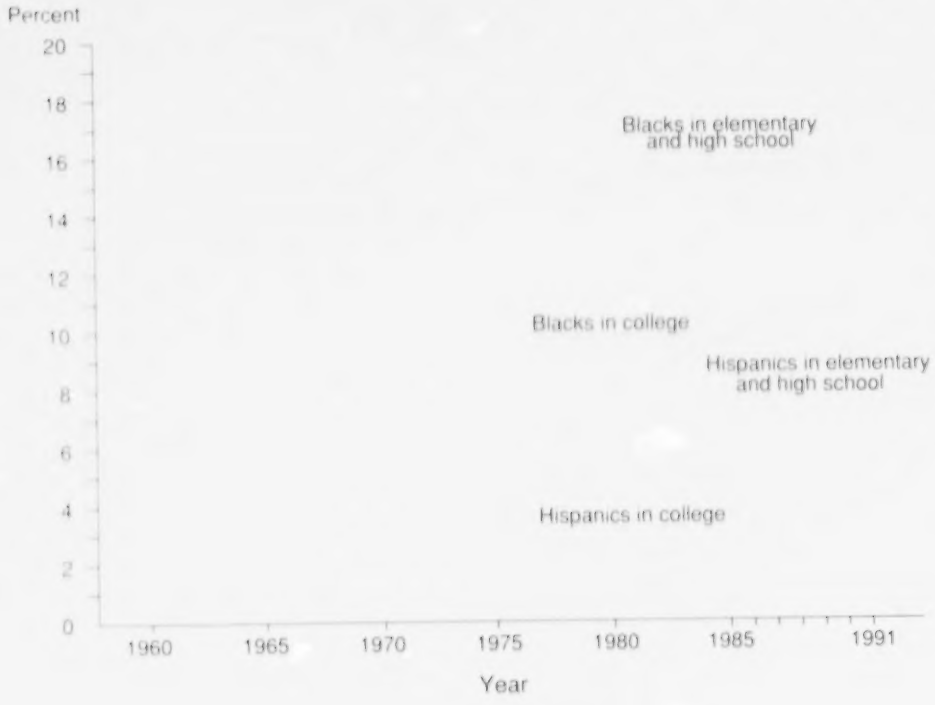
[1] Includes grades 1 through 8.
[2] Includes grades 9 through 12.
[3] Excludes 3- and 4-year-olds.
[4] Includes persons of Hispanic origin.
[5] Includes other races and persons of Hispanic origin.

NOTE: Enrollment includes students in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in regular school systems. Includes elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be either full-time or part-time and during the day or night. Enrollments in special schools, such as trade schools, business colleges, or correspondence schools, are not included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 409, 429, and 460; and unpublished data.

Indicator 25. Race of Students

Percent of students who are black or Hispanic, by level of enrollment: Fall 1960 to fall 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *School Enrollment, Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*, nos. 409, 429, and 460, and unpublished data.

Between 1975 and 1991, the proportion of white students declined at both the elementary/secondary and college levels. After increasing between 1975 and 1985, the proportion of blacks in elementary schools remained stable through 1991. The proportion of college students who are black has not changed since 1975. Since 1975, the proportion of Hispanic students grew at the elementary/secondary level, but has not increased at the college level in recent years.

Indicator 26. School Completion

Percent of 25- to 29-year-olds completing high school and college, by age and race/ethnicity: 1940 to 1991

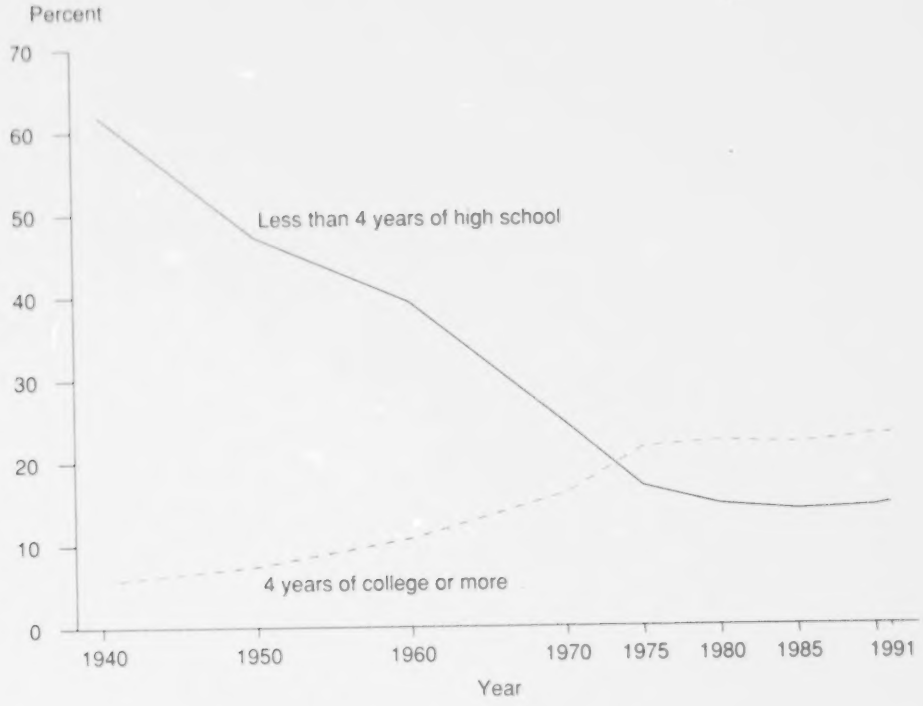
Year	Highest level of education completed				
	Less than 4 years of high school	Completed high school			
		Total	4 years of high school only	4 years of high school and some college	4 or more years of college
			All races		
1940	61.9	38.1	—	—	5.9
1950	47.2	52.8	—	—	7.7
1960	39.3	60.7	37.5	12.2	11.0
1970	24.6	75.4	44.1	14.9	16.4
1975	16.9	83.1	41.5	19.7	21.9
1980	14.6	85.4	40.7	22.2	22.5
1985	13.9	86.1	42.4	21.5	22.2
1990	14.3	85.7	41.2	21.3	23.2
1991	14.6	85.4	40.1	22.1	23.2
			White [1]		
1940	58.8	41.2	—	—	6.4
1950	43.7	56.3	—	—	8.2
1960	36.3	63.7	39.1	12.8	11.8
1970	22.2	77.8	45.0	15.5	17.3
1975	15.6	84.4	41.6	20.0	22.8
1980	13.1	86.9	40.7	22.5	23.7
1985	13.2	86.8	42.3	21.3	23.2
1990	13.7	86.3	41.0	21.1	24.2
1991	14.2	85.8	39.6	21.7	24.6
			Black and other races [1]		
1940	87.7	12.3	—	—	1.6
1950	76.4	23.6	—	—	2.8
1960	61.4	38.6	25.5	7.7	5.4
1970	41.6	58.4	37.6	10.8	10.0
1975	26.2	73.8	41.1	17.3	15.4
1980	23.0	77.0	40.8	21.0	15.2
1985	17.6	82.4	43.1	22.6	16.7
1990	17.5	82.5	42.1	22.3	18.2
1991	16.8	83.2	42.5	24.2	16.4
			Black [1]		
1970	43.8	56.2	39.0	9.9	7.3
1975	29.0	71.0	43.4	16.9	10.7
1980	23.1	76.9	44.1	21.1	11.7
1985	19.4	80.6	46.2	22.9	11.5
1990	18.4	81.6	45.7	22.6	13.4
1991	18.4	81.6	46.4	24.2	11.0
			Hispanic [2]		
1975	48.3	51.7	30.7	12.2	8.8
1980	42.1	57.9	34.8	15.4	7.7
1985	39.0	61.0	34.0	16.0	11.0
1990	41.9	58.1	34.8	15.2	8.2
1991	43.2	56.8	32.8	14.7	9.2

—Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not total 100 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and unpublished data.

Years of school completed by 25- to 29-year-olds: 1940 to 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, *1960 Census of Population*, vol. 1, part 1; Current Population Reports, Series P-20, *Educational Attainment in the United States*, various years; and unpublished data.

Young adults have completed more and more years of education over the past decades, but increases in educational attainment since 1975 have been small. The proportion of blacks completing high school has risen significantly in recent years. The proportion of 25- to 29-year-old blacks who had not completed high school fell from 29 percent in 1975 to 18 percent in 1991. Hispanics complete less school than other groups and only 9 percent completed 4 or more years of college in 1991, as compared with 25 percent of whites.

Indicator 27. Dropouts

Percent of high school dropouts among persons 16 to 24 years old, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1967 to October 1991

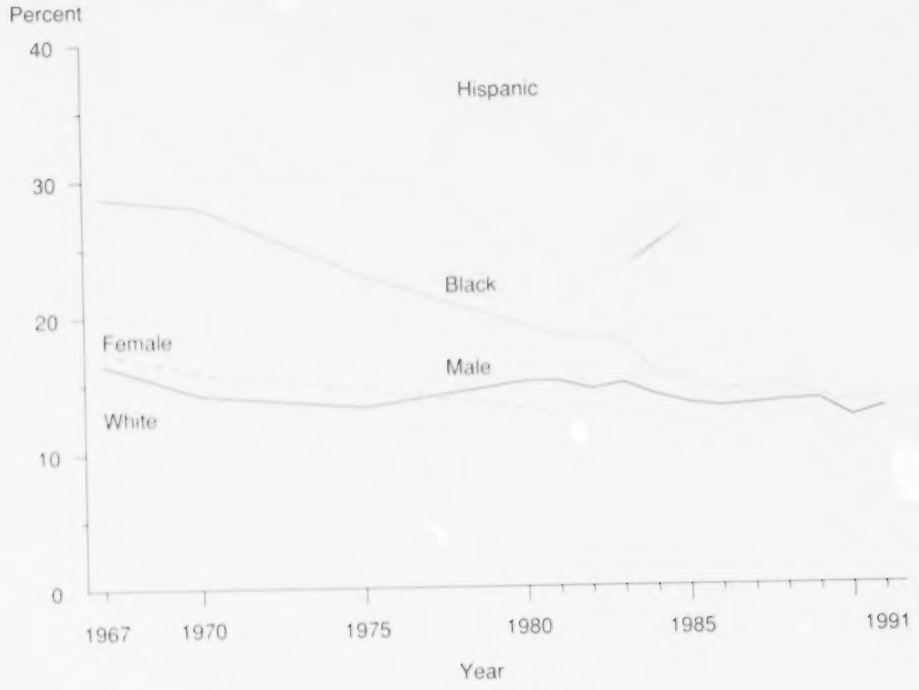
Year	All persons	Sex		Race/ethnicity		
		Male	Female	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic
1967	17.0	16.5	17.3	[1] 15.4	[1] 28.6	—
1970	15.0	14.2	15.7	[1] 13.2	[1] 27.9	—
1975	13.9	13.3	14.5	11.4	22.8	29.2
1980	14.1	15.1	13.1	11.3	19.2	35.2
1981	13.9	15.1	12.8	11.4	18.4	33.2
1982	13.9	14.5	13.3	11.4	18.4	31.7
1983	13.7	14.9	12.5	11.2	18.0	31.6
1984	13.1	14.0	12.3	11.0	15.5	29.8
1985	12.6	13.4	11.8	10.4	15.2	27.6
1986	12.2	13.1	11.4	9.7	14.1	30.1
1987	12.7	13.3	12.2	10.4	14.2	28.6
1988	12.9	13.5	12.2	9.6	14.3	35.8
1989	12.6	13.6	11.7	9.4	13.9	33.0
1990	12.1	12.3	11.8	9.0	13.2	32.4
1991	12.5	13.0	11.9	8.9	13.6	35.3

—Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.

NOTE: "Status" dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed high school. People who have received GED credentials are counted as completing high school. Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1991*.

Percent of persons 16 to 24 years old who are dropouts, by sex and race/ethnicity: October 1967 to October 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished tabulations; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Dropout Rates in the United States, 1991*.

The proportion of all 16- to 24-year-olds who were dropouts fell slightly between 1980 and 1991. The dropout rate for blacks fell more rapidly, from 19 percent in 1980 to 14 percent in 1991. The Hispanic dropout rate has not declined and remains by far the highest at 35 percent.

Indicator 28. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Expenditures per Student

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955–56 to 1992–93

Fall	Pupil/teacher ratios			Expenditures per student in average daily attendance		
	Elementary and secondary	Elementary	Secondary	School year	Current dollars	1991–92 constant dollars
1955	26.9	30.2	20.9	1955–56	$294	$1,513
1960	25.8	28.4	21.7	1960–61	—	—
1965	24.7	27.6	20.8	1965–66	538	2,329
1970	22	24.4	19.9	1970–71	911	3,170
1975	20.4	21.7	18.8	1975–76	1,504	3,747
1980	18.7	20.3	16.8	1980–81	2,502	3,992
1981	18.8	20.3	16.9	1981–82	2,726	4,003
1982	18.7	20.2	16.6	1982–83	2,955	4,161
1983	18.5	19.9	16.4	1983–84	3,173	4,309
1984	18.1	19.7	16.1	1984–85	3,470	4,535
1985	17.9	19.5	15.8	1985–86	3,756	4,770
1986	17.7	19.3	15.7	1986–87	3,970	4,933
1987	17.6	19.3	15.2	1987–88	4,240	5,059
1988	17.3	19.0	14.9	1988–89	4,645	5,297
1989	17.2	19.0	14.6	1989–90	4,962	5,401
1990	17.2	19.0	14.6	1990–91	5,245	5,413
1991	17.3	19.0	14.7	1991–92*	5,474	5,474
1992*	17.2	19.0	14.6	1992–93*	5,721	5,501

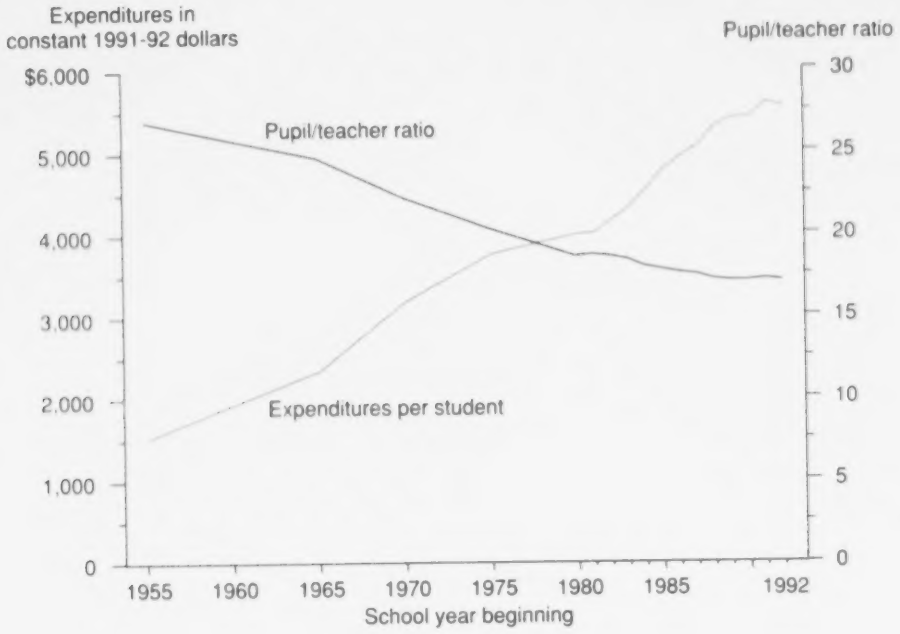
—Data not available.
*Estimated data.

NOTE: Elementary includes nursery school and kindergarten teachers and students. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993;* and *Common Core of Data survey.*

Indicator 28. Pupil/Teacher Ratios and Expenditures per Student

Pupil/teacher ratios and expenditures per student in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools: 1955–56 to 1992–93



NOTE: Expenditures per student not available for 1960–61.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993;* and Common Core of Data survey.

Between 1955 and 1988, the pupil/teacher ratio declined, from 27 to 17. Partially as a result of the lower pupil/teacher ratio, per pupil expenditures in public elementary and secondary schools have increased substantially. Between 1980–81 and 1990–91, expenditures per student (after adjustment for inflation) rose 36 percent, but remained constant from 1990–91 to 1992–93.

Indicator 29. Computer Use by Students

Student use of computers, by level of instruction and household income: October 1989

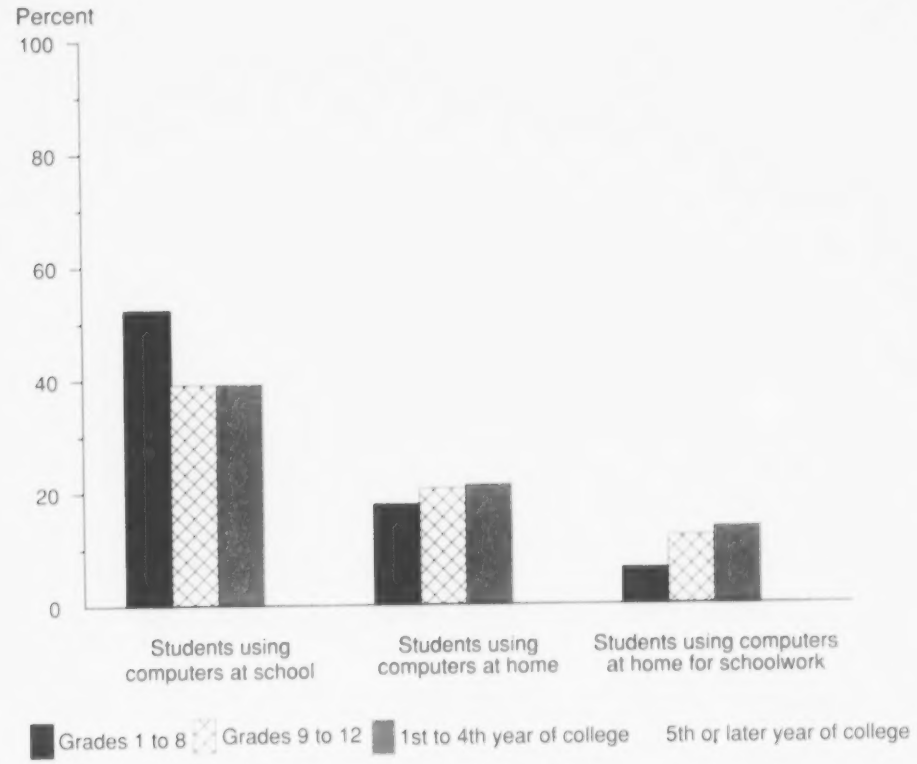
Household income	Student level				
	Total*	Grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12	1st through 4th year of college	5th or later year of college
	Percent of students using computers at school				
Total	42.7	52.3	39.2	39.2	40.7
Less than $5,000	36.7	40.4	35.6	40.1	53.5
$5,000 to $9,999	36.1	40.3	32.7	40.5	60.2
$10,000 to $14,999	38.4	44.4	39.1	30.8	55.2
$15,000 to $19,999	41.5	50.9	34.8	39.6	44.0
$20,000 to $24,999	42.4	51.8	40.1	32.5	44.4
$25,000 to $29,999	46.1	56.4	43.8	40.4	42.1
$30,000 to $34,999	44.2	56.8	37.8	37.1	33.3
$35,000 to $39,999	45.2	58.3	41.5	34.5	45.3
$40,000 to $49,999	44.7	59.7	36.7	38.1	35.4
$50,000 to $74,999	47.0	61.2	44.6	43.4	31.8
More than $74,999	51.2	67.0	45.8	49.6	31.0
	Percent of students using computers at home for any purpose				
Total	18.8	17.8	20.7	21.3	33.4
Less than $5,000	8.4	4.1	6.6	17.7	29.4
$5,000 to $9,999	5.4	2.7	4.4	14.2	28.4
$10,000 to $14,999	7.2	6.2	6.5	11.8	26.5
$15,000 to $19,999	11.3	9.2	13.6	15.8	33.6
$20,000 to $24,999	12.9	11.6	13.6	16.9	32.2
$25,000 to $29,999	17.0	16.5	17.1	19.2	29.6
$30,000 to $34,999	17.7	17.6	20.2	19.4	30.7
$35,000 to $39,999	21.4	22.2	25.1	22.1	26.5
$40,000 to $49,999	25.7	27.5	27.7	21.7	40.7
$50,000 to $74,999	31.6	33.8	34.3	27.6	41.1
More than $74,999	43.8	50.9	53.4	33.9	41.4
	Percent of students using computers at home for schoolwork				
Total	8.9	6.3	12.2	13.7	23.9
Less than $5,000	5.0	1.5	4.1	12.6	23.8
$5,000 to $9,999	3.2	0.6	2.6	10.3	26.5
$10,000 to $14,999	3.5	1.8	3.6	8.1	19.3
$15,000 to $19,999	4.5	2.1	5.2	9.3	30.2
$20,000 to $24,999	5.7	3.8	7.6	10.5	23.8
$25,000 to $29,999	6.4	4.1	8.2	12.3	19.7
$30,000 to $34,999	8.0	5.7	12.0	12.8	19.8
$35,000 to $39,999	10.5	7.9	15.0	15.9	18.7
$40,000 to $49,999	11.9	9.7	17.1	14.3	29.4
$50,000 to $74,999	15.2	12.7	21.2	17.5	28.5
More than $74,999	22.0	21.9	34.2	21.2	22.2

* Includes data for nursery school and kindergarten students.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1989, unpublished data.

Indicator 29. Computer Use by Students

Percent of students using a computer at school and at home: October 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, October 1989, unpublished data.

More than half of all elementary school children used computers at school in October 1989. The computer usage rate was 39 percent for high school students and undergraduate students.

Sizable percentages of students used computers at home, although fewer actually used them for schoolwork. About 18 percent of elementary school children used computers at home and about 6 percent used them for schoolwork. Students at the high school and undergraduate levels were about twice as likely as the elementary school children to use computers at home for schoolwork, although they were less likely to use computers at school. Students in higher income families were more likely to use computers at home and to use them for schoolwork than students from lower income families. This last pattern was particularly distinct for elementary and high school students.

Indicator 30. Degrees Conferred

Degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and sex of student: 1949–50 to 1990–91

Year	Associate degrees		Bachelor's degrees		Master's degrees		First-professional degrees [1]		Doctor's degrees	
	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women	Total	Percent to women
1949–50 [2]	—	—	432,058	23.9	58,183	29.2	—	—	6,420	9.6
1959–60 [2]	—	—	392,440	35.3	74,435	31.6	—	—	9,829	10.5
1969–70	206,023	43.0	792,317	43.1	208,291	39.7	34,578	5.2	29,912	13.4
1979–80	400,910	54.2	929,417	49.0	298,081	49.4	70,131	24.8	32,615	29.7
1980–81	416,377	54.7	935,140	49.8	295,739	50.3	71,956	26.6	32,958	31.1
1981–82	434,515	54.7	952,998	50.3	295,546	50.8	72,032	27.5	32,707	32.1
1982–83	456,441	54.6	969,510	50.6	289,921	50.1	73,136	29.8	32,775	33.2
1983–84	452,416	55.2	974,309	50.5	284,263	49.5	74,407	31.0	33,209	33.6
1984–85	454,712	55.4	979,477	50.7	286,251	49.9	75,063	32.8	32,943	34.1
1985–86	446,047	56.0	987,823	50.8	288,567	50.3	73,910	33.4	33,653	35.2
1986–87	437,137	56.2	991,339	51.5	289,557	51.2	72,750	34.8	34,120	35.2
1987–88	435,085	56.3	994,829	52.0	299,317	51.5	70,735	35.7	34,870	35.1
1988–89	436,764	57.3	1,018,755	52.6	310,621	51.9	70,856	36.4	35,720	36.6
1989–90	455,102	58.0	1,051,344	53.2	324,301	52.6	70,988	38.1	38,371	36.4
1990–91 [3]	481,720	58.8	1,094,538	53.9	337,168	53.6	71,948	39.1	39,294	37.0

—Data not available.

[1] Includes degrees in medicine, dentistry, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, chiropractic, law, and theological professions.

[2] Data for first-professional degrees are included with the bachelor's degrees.

[3] Preliminary data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred;* and Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions" survey.

Percent of bachelor's, master's, first-professional, and doctor's degrees awarded to women: 1949–50 to 1990–91

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993.*

In the 1960s, women's participation at all levels of higher education began to increase and has continued to rise. In 1959–60, women received 35 percent of all bachelor's degrees and 32 percent of all master's degrees. By 1990–91, nearly 54 percent of all bachelor's and master's degrees were awarded to women. Moreover, the percent of doctor's degrees awarded to women had climbed from 13 percent in 1969–70 to 37 percent.

Indicator 31. Reading Proficiency

Student proficiency in reading, by age and selected characteristics of students: 1971 to 1990

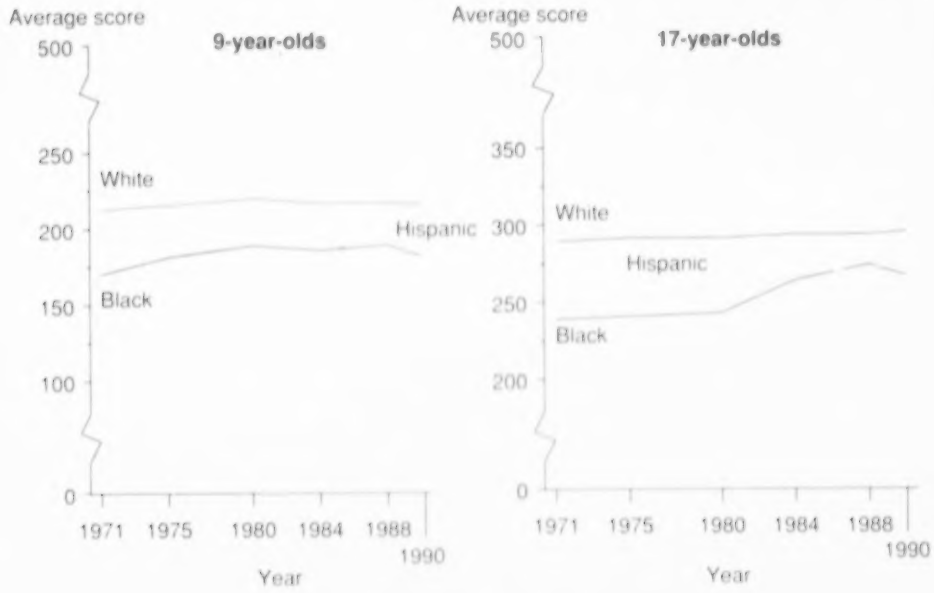
Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds			13-year-olds			17-year-olds [1]		
	1971	1980	1990	1971	1980	1990	1971	1980	1990
Total	208	215	209	255	259	257	285	286	290
Sex									
Male	201	210	204	250	254	251	279	282	284
Female	214	220	215	261	263	263	291	289	297
Race/ethnicity									
White	214	221	217	261	264	262	291	293	297
Black	170	189	182	222	233	242	239	243	267
Hispanic	([2])	190	189	([2])	237	238	([2])	261	275
Parental education									
Not high school graduate	189	194	193	238	239	241	261	262	270
Graduated high school	208	213	209	256	254	251	283	278	283
Post high school	224	226	218	270	271	267	302	299	300
Reading materials in the home [3]									
Less than 2 items	186	—	196	227	—	240	246	—	271
3 items	208	—	211	249	—	255	274	—	286
4 items	223	—	226	267	—	266	296	—	299
Control of school									
Public	—	214	208	—	257	255	—	284	289
Private	—	227	228	—	271	270	—	298	311

—Data not available.
[1] All participants of this age were in school.
[2] Test scores of Hispanics were not tabulated separately.
[3] The 4 items in the scale were: newspapers, magazines, more than 25 books, and an encyclopedia in the home.

NOTE: The NAEP scores range from 0 to 500, but have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies an ability to find, understand, summarize, and explain relatively complicated literary and informational material. A score of 250 implies an ability to search for specific information, interrelate ideas, and make generalizations about literature, science, and social studies materials. A score of 200 implies an ability to understand, combine ideas, and make inferences based on short uncomplicated passages about specific or sequentially related information. A score of 150 implies an ability to follow written directions and select phrases to describe pictures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *The Reading Report Card, 1971-88*, and *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Reading proficiency of 9- and 17-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: 1971 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Average reading performance for 9- and 13-year-olds was the same in 1990 as it was in 1971. However, the performance of 17-year-olds improved. Hispanic 17-year-olds were reading significantly better in 1990 than in 1980 and the improvement for black 17-year-olds was particularly strong. Although there is still a performance gap between white and black students, the gap narrowed in the 1970s and 1980s.

Indicator 32. Writing Proficiency

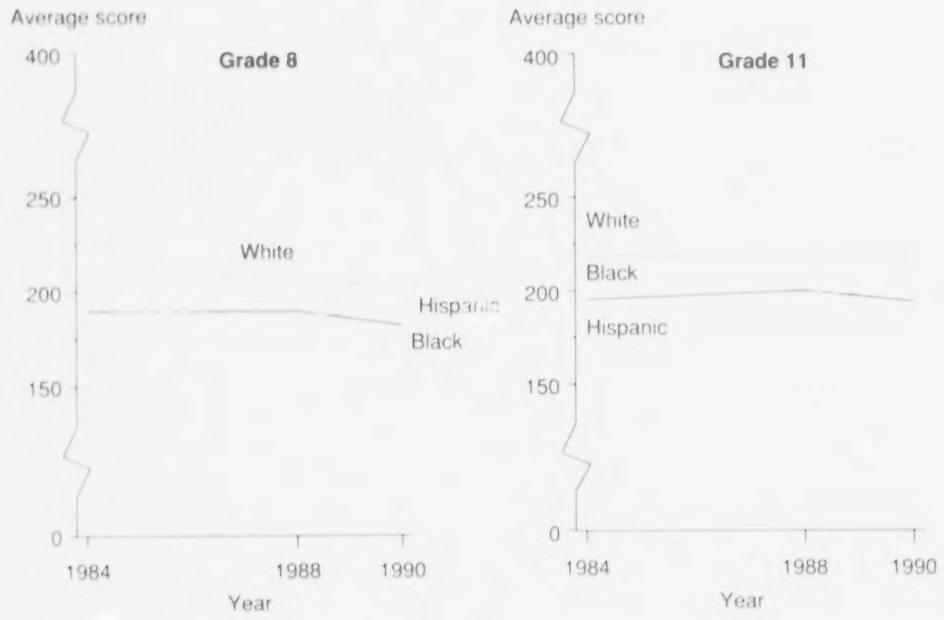
Average writing proficiency scores, by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity: 1984, 1988, and 1990

Grade, sex, and race/ethnicity of students	1984	1988	1990	Difference in average scores, 1984 to 1988
Grade 4				
Total	179	186	183	4
Male	176	176	174	–2
Female	184	195	193	9
White, non-Hispanic	186	193	191	5
Black, non-Hispanic	154	154	155	1
Hispanic	163	169	168	5
Grade 8				
Total	206	203	198	–9
Male	199	193	187	–12
Female	214	213	208	–6
White, non-Hispanic	210	207	202	–8
Black, non-Hispanic	190	190	182	–8
Hispanic	191	188	189	–2
Grade 11				
Total	212	214	212	–1
Male	201	204	200	–2
Female	233	223	224	–10
White, non-Hispanic	218	219	217	–1
Black, non-Hispanic	195	200	194	–2
Hispanic	188	199	198	10

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 400.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Writing proficiency of 8th and 11th graders, by race/ethnicity: 1984 and 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress. *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

The overall trends in writing achievement suggest few changes in performance during the 1980s. There was a small decline in the performance of 8th graders between 1984 and 1990.

Indicator 33. Mathematics Proficiency

Mathematics proficiency, by age and by selected characteristics of students: 1978 and 1990

Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds [1]	
	1978	1990	1978	1990	1978	1990
All students	219	230	264	270	300	305
Sex						
Male	217	229	264	271	304	306
Female	220	230	265	270	297	303
Race/ethnicity						
White	224	235	272	276	306	310
Black	192	208	230	249	268	289
Hispanic	203	214	238	255	276	284
Television watched per day						
0 to 2 hours	—	231	—	277	305	312
3 to 5 hours	—	234	—	271	296	300
6 or more hours	—	221	—	258	279	287
Reading materials in the home [2]						
0 to 2 items	201	196	239	240	277	271
3 items	221	211	260	255	296	286
4 items	231	226	275	266	308	299

—Data not available.

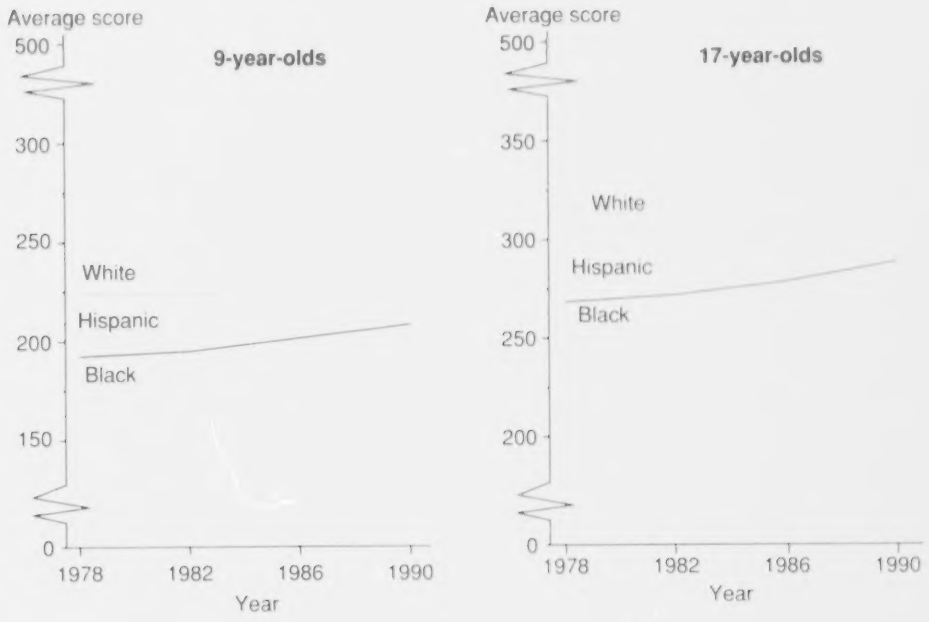
[1] All participants of this age group were in school.

[2] The 4 items in the scale were: newspaper subscription; magazine subscription; more than 25 books in the home; and an encyclopedia in the home.

NOTE: The NAEP scores range from 0 to 500, but have been evaluated at certain performance levels. Performers at the 150 level know some basic addition and subtraction facts, and most can add two-digit numbers without regrouping. They recognize simple situations in which addition and subtraction apply. Performers at the 200 level have considerable understanding of two-digit numbers and know some basic multiplication and division facts. Performers at the 250 level have an initial understanding of the four basic operations. They can also compare information from graphs and charts, and are developing an ability to analyze simple logical relations. Performers at the 300 level can compute decimals, simple fractions, and percents. They can identify geometric figures, measure lengths and angles, and calculate areas of rectangles. They are developing the skills to operate with signed numbers, exponents, and square roots. Performers at the 350 level can apply a range of reasoning skills to solve multi-step problems. They can solve routine problems involving fractions and percents, recognize properties of basic geometric figures, and work with exponents and square roots.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Mathematics proficiency of 9- and 17-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: 1978 and 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

At all three ages, students' average mathematics proficiency was significantly higher in 1990 than in 1978. At all three ages, white students in 1990 continued to have a higher average mathematics proficiency than black and Hispanic students. The gap between white students and their black and Hispanic counterparts has not narrowed significantly since 1982, except between black students and white students at age 17. In 1990, the average mathematics proficiency of males remained slightly higher than that of females at age 17.

Indicator 34. Science Proficiency

Science proficiency, by age and by selected characteristics of students: 1977 and 1990

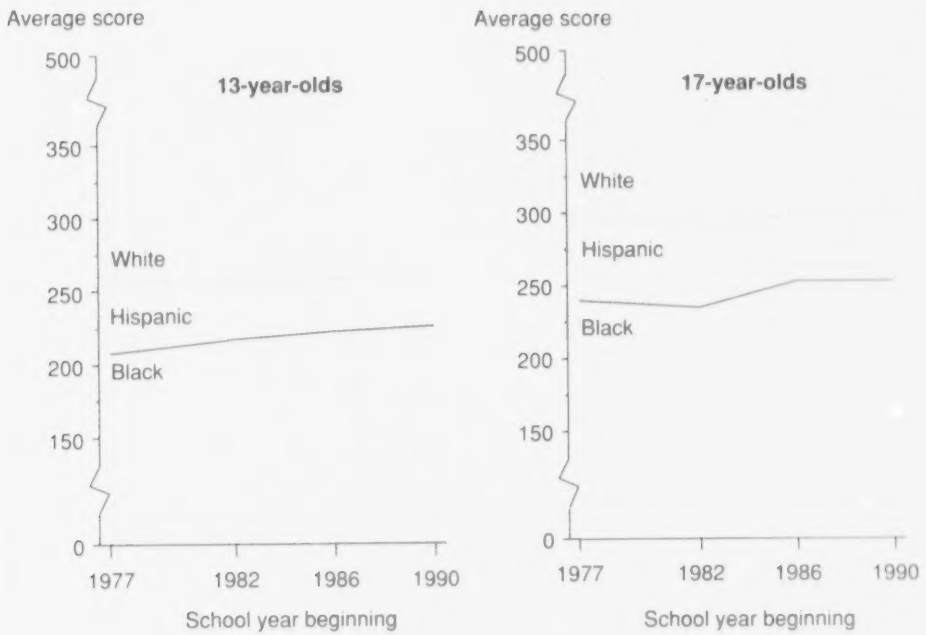
Selected characteristics of students	9-year-olds		13-year-olds		17-year-olds *	
	1977	1990	1977	1990	1977	1990
All students	220	229	247	255	290	290
Sex						
Male	222	230	251	259	297	296
Female	218	227	244	252	282	285
Race/ethnicity						
White, non-Hispanic	230	238	256	264	298	301
Black, non-Hispanic	175	196	208	226	240	253
Hispanic	192	206	213	232	262	262
Region						
Northeast	224	231	255	257	296	293
Southeast	205	220	235	251	276	284
Central	225	234	254	260	294	300
West	221	230	243	253	287	286
Type of community						
Extreme rural	225	233	245	249	289	294
Disadvantaged urban	181	209	216	227	256	254
Advantaged urban	242	241	268	268	304	305
Other	220	229	247	259	291	293
Parental education						
Not high school graduate	199	210	224	233	265	261
Graduated high school	223	226	245	247	284	276
Some college	237	238	260	263	296	297
Graduated college	232	236	266	268	309	306
Type of school						
Public	218	228	245	254	288	289
Private	235	237	268	269	308	308

* Excludes persons not enrolled in school.

NOTE: The NAEP scores range from 0 to 500, but have been evaluated at certain performance levels. A score of 300 implies the ability to evaluate the appropriateness of the design of an experiment and the skill to apply scientific knowledge in interpreting information from text and graphs. These students also exhibit a growing understanding of principles from the physical sciences. Performers at the 250 level can interpret data from simple tables and make inferences about the outcomes of experimental procedures. They exhibit knowledge and understanding of the life sciences, and also demonstrate some knowledge of basic information from the physical sciences. Performers at the 200 level are developing some understanding of simple scientific principles, particularly in the life sciences. Performers at the 150 level know some general scientific facts of the kind that can be learned from everyday experiences.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Science proficiency of 13- and 17-year-olds, by race/ethnicity: 1977 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Trends in Academic Progress*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Between 1977 and 1990, the average proficiency of 13-year-olds increased significantly in all three racial/ethnic groups. Among 17-year-olds, there was a significant decline in achievement from 1977 to 1982 for Hispanic students. The performance of 17-year-olds in all three racial/ethnic groups increased from 1982 to 1986, but there was no significant difference in achievement between 1986 and 1990.

Indicator 35. International Mathematics and Science Comparison

Average percent correct on international mathematics and science assessments of 13-year-olds in selected countries: 1991

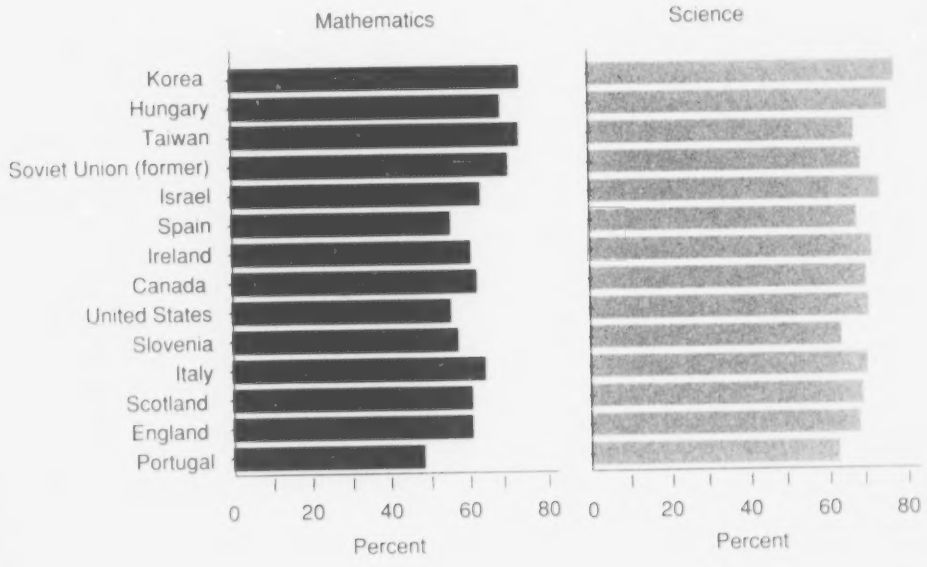
Mathematics		Science	
Country	Percent correct	Country	Percent correct
Korea	73	Korea	78
Taiwan	73	Taiwan	76
Switzerland [1]	71	Switzerland [1]	74
Soviet Union,[2] former	70	Hungary	73
Hungary	68	Soviet Union,[2] former	71
France	64	Slovenia	70
Israel [3]	63	Israel [3]	70
Canada	62	Canada	69
Scotland	61	France	69
Ireland	61	Scotland	68
Slovenia	57	Spain [4]	68
Spain [4]	55	United States	67
United States	55	Ireland	63
Jordan	40	Jordan	57

[1] 15 cantons
[2] Schools in 14 republics, where instruction is in Russian
[3] Schools where instruction is in Hebrew
[4] Except Cataluna and in Spanish-speaking schools

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, International Assessment of Educational Progress, *Learning Mathematics* and *Learning Science*, prepared by Educational Testing Service, February 1992.

Indicator 35. International Mathematics and Science Comparison

Average percent correct on international mathematics and science assessments of 13-year-olds in selected countries: 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, International Assessment of Educational Progress, *Learning Mathematics*, and *Learning Science*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

In a 1991 International Assessment of Educational Progress (IAEP) in mathematics and science, 13-year-old U.S. students performed at or near the IAEP average in science, and below the average in mathematics. U.S. students were not among the highest performing group in either subject.

Indicator 36. International Reading Comparison

Average score on an international reading assessment of 14-year-olds in selected countries and provinces: 1990

Country	Mean score	Below the U.S. [1]	About the same as the U.S. [1]	Higher than the U.S. [1]	Mean age	Grade tested
Finland	560			X	14.7	8
France	549		X		15.4	9
Sweden	546		X		14.8	8
New Zealand	545		X		15.0	10
Hungary	536		X		14.1	8
Iceland	536		X		14.8	8
Switzerland	536		X		14.9	8
Hong Kong	535		X		15.2	9
United States	535		X		15.0	9
Singapore	534		X		14.4	8
Slovenia	532		X		14.7	8
Germany, former East	526		X		14.4	8
Denmark	525		X		14.8	8
Portugal	523		X		15.6	9
Canada, British Columbia	522		X		13.9	8
Germany, former West	522		X		14.6	8
Norway	516	X			14.8	8
Italy	515	X			14.1	8
Netherlands	514		X		14.3	8
Ireland	511	X			14.5	9
Greece	509	X			14.4	9
Cyprus	497	X			14.8	9
Spain	490	X			14.2	8
Belgium, French	481	X			14.3	8
Trinidad/Tobago	479	X			14.4	9
Thailand [2]	477	X			15.2	9
Philippines	430	X			14.5	8
Venezuela	417	X			15.5	9
Nigeria [2]	401	X			15.3	9
Zimbabwe [2]	372	X			15.5	9
Botswana	330	X			14.7	9

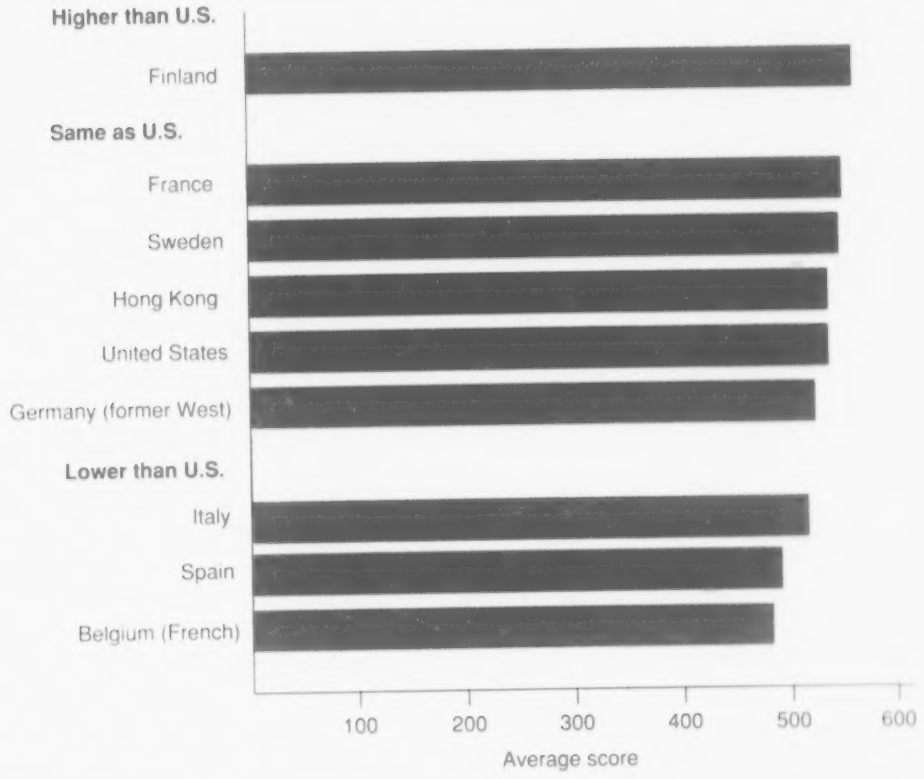
[1] Significance test at the 95 percent confidence level.
[2] Sampling response rate of schools was below 80 percent.

NOTE: Score distributions are based on a mean of 500 and a standard deviation of 100.

SOURCE: The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *How in the World Do Students Read?*

Indicator 36. International Reading Comparison

Average reading assessment score of 14-year-olds in selected countries: 1990



SOURCE: The International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement, *How in the World Do Students Read?*

In a 1990 international reading assessment, the United States was in the second cluster for both 9- and 14-year-olds. At both age levels only Finland outperformed U.S. students. Countries ranking about equal to the U.S. for 14-year-olds were France, Sweden, New Zealand, Hungary, Iceland, Switzerland, Hong Kong, Singapore, Slovenia, Germany (former East and West), Denmark, Portugal, Canada (British Columbia), and the Netherlands.

Indicator 37. Science Scores and Home Activities

Science scores and home activities of 13-year-olds in selected countries: 1991

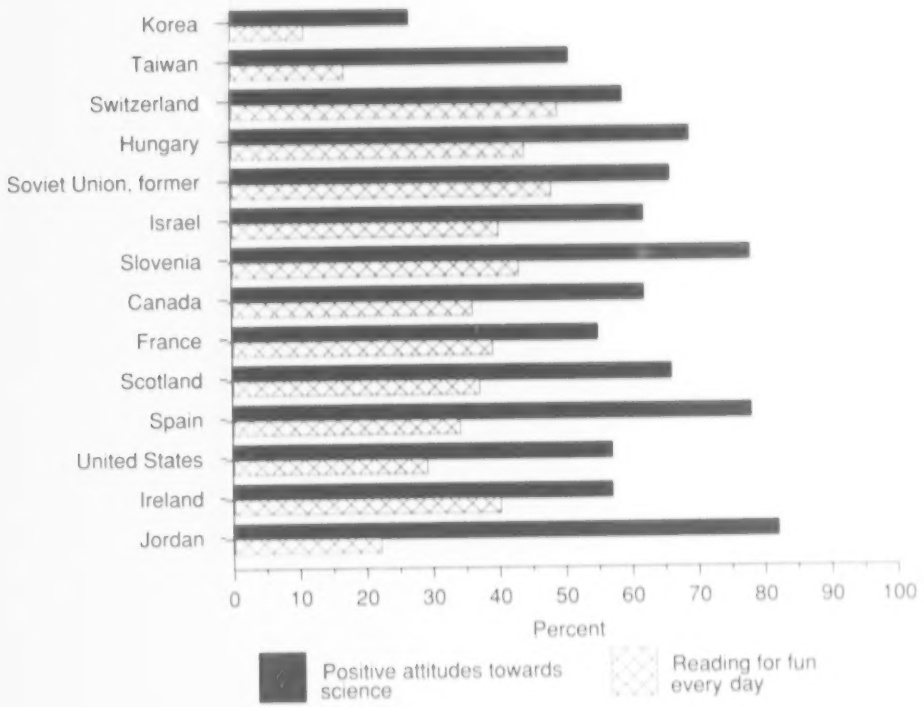
Country	Average percent correct on science test	Percent of students who read for fun every day	Percent of students with 2 or more hours homework daily	Percent of students who watch TV 5 or more hours daily	Percent of students with positive attitudes towards science
Korea	78	11	38	10	27
Taiwan	76	17	44	7	51
Switzerland [1]	74	49	21	7	59
Hungary	73	44	61	16	69
Soviet Union,[2] former	71	48	52	19	66
Israel [3]	70	40	49	20	62
Slovenia	70	43	27	5	78
Canada	69	36	26	15	62
France	69	39	55	4	55
Scotland	68	37	15	23	66
Spain [4]	68	34	62	11	78
United States	67	29	31	22	57
Ireland	63	40	66	9	57
Jordan	57	22	54	10	82

[1] 15 cantons.
[2] Schools in 14 republics, where instruction is in Russian.
[3] Schools where instruction is in Hebrew.
[4] Except Cataluna, Spanish-speaking schools.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, International Assessment of Educational Progress, *Learning Science*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

Indicator 37. Science Scores and Home Activities

Percent of 13-year-olds with positive attitudes toward science and who read for fun every day in selected countries: 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, International Assessment of Educational Progress, *Learning Science*, prepared by Educational Testing Service.

International comparisons provide useful information about education variables that relate to learning across countries. Sometimes, however, these factors do not correlate across countries, but are relevant within countries. For example, among U.S. students, the amount of leisure reading and students' attitudes toward science were positively related to their science scores, while the amount of TV watching was negatively correlated with science scores. Moreover, U.S. students spent more time watching television than students in most of the other countries participating in a 1991 study. On the other hand, Korean students do not appear to read for fun or have positive attitudes toward science, yet they scored at the top of the 1991 assessment.

Indicator 38. Extracurricular Activities

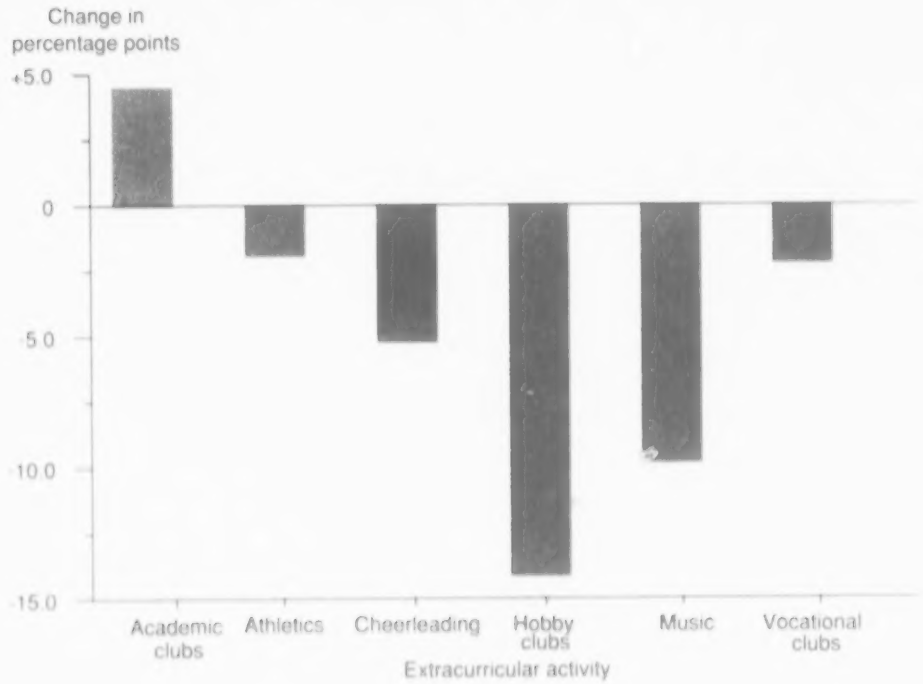
Percent of sophomores who participate in selected school-sponsored extracurricular activities: 1980 and 1990

Student and school characteristics	Academic clubs		Athletics		Cheerleading		Hobby clubs		Music		Vocational clubs	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
All sophomores	26.2	30.7	54.1	52.2	14.3	9.1	21.4	7.3	31.3	21.5	13.9	11.7
Male	22.7	27.4	63.4	63.0	3.3	2.1	25.5	7.9	21.5	15.6	11.5	11.0
Female	29.1	34.0	45.9	41.4	24.7	15.8	17.6	6.7	41.0	27.3	15.7	12.3
Race/ethnicity												
White	25.3	31.7	54.4	53.5	14.1	8.3	21.0	7.5	30.5	22.3	13.5	12.2
Black	28.9	26.2	57.1	51.4	17.1	15.7	21.7	5.2	37.9	23.0	17.5	13.7
Hispanic	27.6	27.2	48.3	43.9	13.2	8.3	22.7	6.7	28.4	14.8	13.2	7.4
Asian	31.8	36.7	46.3	54.9	7.0	5.2	25.5	11.8	28.4	20.6	5.3	5.1
American Indian	29.5	31.9	56.8	44.2	12.9	11.3	26.5	8.4	33.7	17.3	20.0	16.9
Test performance quartile												
Lowest	27.5	22.5	47.0	47.4	15.0	9.5	22.9	6.5	29.6	16.0	20.6	17.3
Second	25.7	29.9	53.3	50.8	14.8	8.6	22.7	6.1	29.7	20.5	16.2	13.2
Third	24.4	30.3	56.4	51.8	15.1	9.2	21.1	7.6	31.2	22.1	12.6	11.4
Highest	27.9	40.0	60.5	59.0	13.4	9.0	18.6	8.7	35.8	26.9	7.7	6.7
Socioeconomic status*												
Low	25.2	26.3	43.7	42.0	13.2	8.2	19.6	5.8	27.6	18.3	18.0	17.1
Middle	26.3	31.5	55.1	52.7	15.1	9.6	22.3	7.1	31.5	22.1	14.8	11.4
High	26.9	34.9	64.4	63.2	14.4	9.3	21.4	9.4	35.2	24.4	7.9	6.5
Control of school												
Public	26.0	31.0	53.1	50.8	14.2	9.2	21.3	6.7	31.3	22.1	14.9	12.6
Catholic	27.7	28.6	61.8	66.5	15.9	7.1	21.2	12.3	28.4	12.6	3.6	2.8
Other private	27.3	29.1	68.8	68.0	13.1	9.9	24.4	13.1	35.9	25.7	6.5	5.5

*Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, "1980 Sophomore Cohort;" and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Change in participation of high school sophomores in school-sponsored extracurricular activities: 1980 and 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, "1980 Sophomore Cohort;" and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Since 1980, the proportion of sophomores participating in academic clubs has increased nearly 5 percentage points. However, participation in other extracurricular activities has decreased. There has been a significant decline in the percent of students participating in hobby clubs and musical activities. Athletics remains the most popular activity, with more than half of students participating in both 1980 and 1990.

Indicator 39. After School Activities

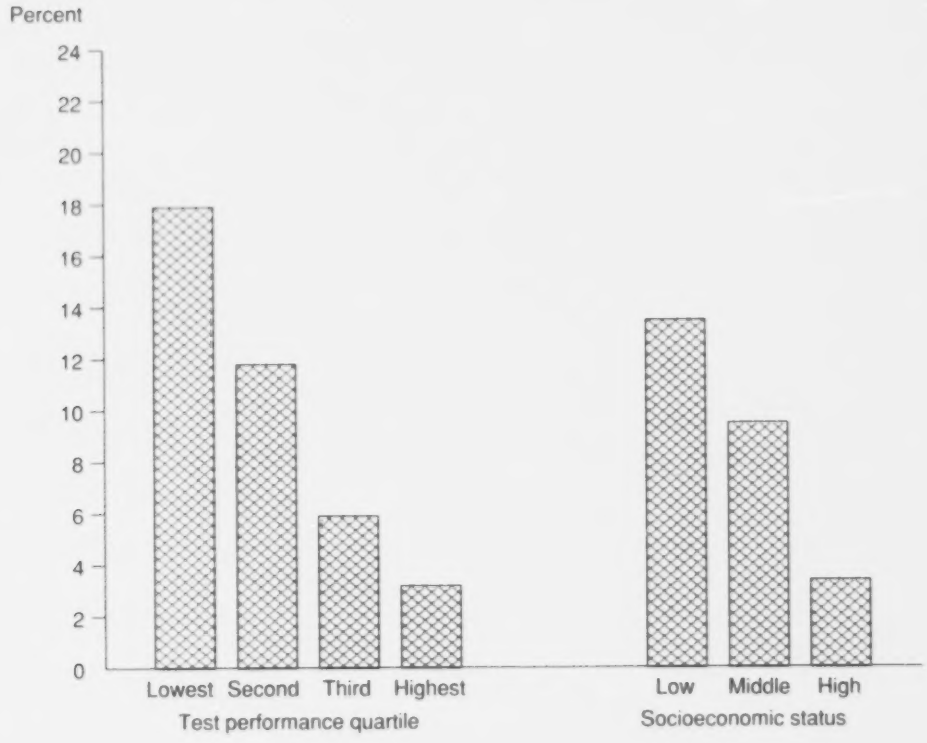
Percent of sophomores who say they engage in various activities at least once or twice a week: 1980 and 1990

Student and school characteristics	Just driving or riding around		Visting with friends at a local hangout		Talking with friends on the telephone		Reading for pleasure		Hours of television on school nights	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	5 or more hours, 1980	More than 5 hours, 1990
All sophomores	47.1	56.1	67.2	66.3	76.6	80.1	41.1	41.0	27.3	9.1
Male	51.0	57.9	69.4	69.5	66.5	72.5	34.3	33.8	29.1	10.2
Female	43.3	54.3	65.2	63.1	86.2	87.7	47.9	48.2	24.9	8.0
Race/ethnicity										
White	49.0	58.9	68.7	68.7	78.4	81.7	40.4	41.5	25.1	6.7
Black	38.0	50.1	64.8	59.1	73.3	79.6	46.6	41.2	39.8	23.0
Hispanic	46.6	47.6	60.2	59.3	68.6	72.4	36.3	38.2	27.3	10.2
Asian	31.5	44.0	55.3	57.1	67.7	78.3	50.4	40.2	23.5	6.9
American Indian	51.6	53.3	62.2	70.4	59.4	65.1	41.8	39.5	26.5	15.8
Test performance quartile										
Lowest	48.9	59.6	65.0	66.1	72.3	74.8	30.7	27.7	35.3	17.9
Second	51.1	62.0	69.1	69.0	77.3	80.9	34.3	36.3	31.7	11.8
Third	47.9	57.8	69.7	68.5	78.9	83.9	40.3	42.4	25.6	5.9
Highest	39.7	45.8	64.8	61.1	78.2	80.4	57.8	55.8	18.1	3.2
Socioeconomic status*										
Low	43.1	55.1	61.2	62.6	68.6	72.2	37.0	37.4	34.4	13.5
Middle	49.5	58.3	68.7	68.0	78.2	81.9	40.7	40.4	27.4	9.5
High	47.2	52.0	70.8	66.2	83.0	83.5	46.7	46.1	19.1	3.4
Control of school										
Public	47.7	57.1	66.9	65.9	76.1	79.9	40.9	40.9	28.1	9.6
Catholic	40.3	51.6	71.4	75.8	81.7	86.8	41.4	41.0	21.2	5.8
Other private	43.9	39.6	65.3	58.7	79.2	77.6	43.8	45.6	18.7	1.8

*Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile, the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, "1980 Sophomore Cohort," and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Percent of high school sophomores who watch more than 5 hours of television on school nights, by test performance and socioeconomic status: 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Although there appears to be a negative relationship between television watching and performance on achievement tests, other variables such as socioeconomic characteristics are also negatively related with achievement. Higher SES students were less likely to watch five or more hours of TV on school nights and more likely to have high test scores than low SES students.

Indicator 40. Sports Participation

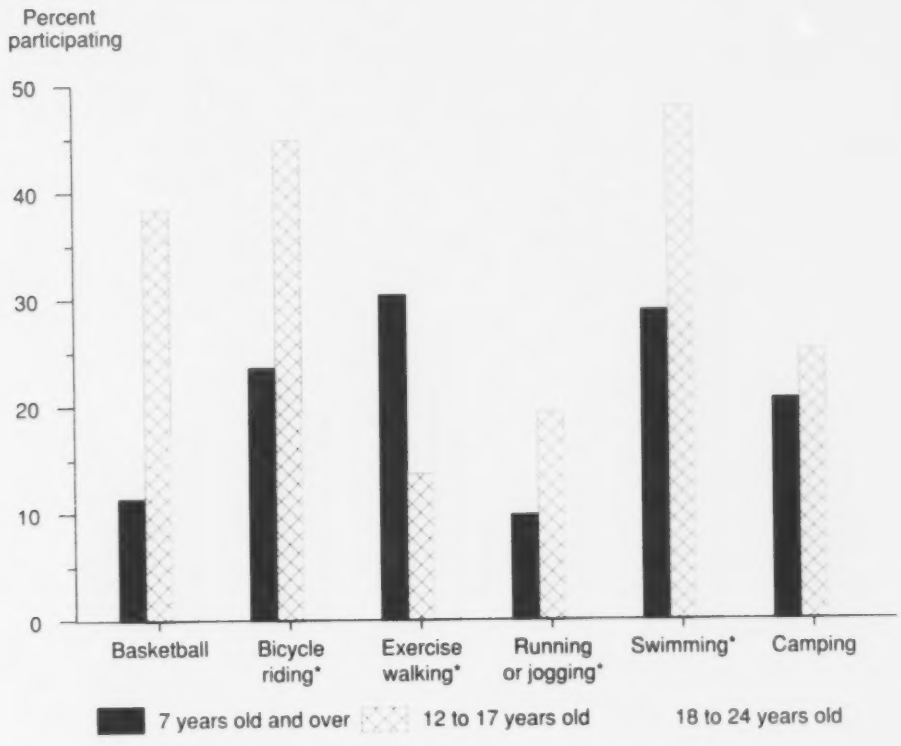
Percent of population 7 years old and over participating in sports activities in the past year, by age: 1986 to 1991

Activity	1986			1990			1991		
	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds	7 years old and over	12- to 17-year-olds	18- to 24-year-olds
Aerobic exercising *	10.2	11.5	16.4	10.4	9.4	17.6	11.3	7.4	20.7
Backpacking	3.7	7.6	5.8	4.8	6.2	6.3	4.5	7.7	6.9
Baseball	6.5	23.8	9.4	6.9	22.9	9.4	7.2	23.3	8.6
Basketball	9.9	35.4	16.8	11.7	41.4	17.2	11.4	38.6	17.6
Bicycle riding *	23.1	47.5	23.9	24.6	45.0	24.5	23.6	45.0	19.6
Calisthenics *	6.7	14.1	8.8	5.9	10.7	7.0	5.4	8.6	7.2
Camping	19.2	26.0	20.9	20.6	27.3	20.7	20.6	25.3	19.7
Exercise walking *	24.9	13.4	22.4	31.8	16.9	25.2	30.4	13.8	22.1
Exercising with equipment *	14.9	20.8	26.8	15.7	16.2	25.0	17.1	13.6	27.6
Fishing-fresh water	19.0	24.2	20.7	18.5	21.8	20.0	18.3	19.6	19.0
Fishing-salt water	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.5	6.6	6.4	5.2	4.2	5.4
Football	5.6	23.4	10.8	6.4	25.5	12.4	5.8	21.5	10.9
Golf	9.3	8.8	11.8	10.2	7.9	11.2	10.8	8.2	12.3
Hiking	7.9	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.6	9.9	12.4	10.0
Hunting/shooting firearms	9.6	12.4	13.4	8.2	10.6	11.3	7.5	6.4	9.7
Racquetball	3.6	5.0	8.3	3.6	3.1	9.0	2.7	2.2	7.4
Running/jogging *	10.8	23.2	18.8	10.6	22.8	17.2	9.8	19.6	16.4
Skiing-alpine/downhill	4.5	9.0	9.8	5.1	10.2	10.4	4.6	7.8	9.2
Skiing-cross country	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.8
Soccer	3.8	16.3	2.9	4.9	18.7	4.1	4.4	17.3	4.6
Softball	9.7	22.1	15.9	8.9	19.3	13.5	8.6	20.7	14.5
Swimming *	33.8	56.0	41.8	30.0	52.8	38.1	28.9	48.1	36.2
Tennis	8.4	19.1	16.9	8.2	18.4	15.3	7.3	14.4	14.0
Volleyball	9.7	24.5	18.5	10.3	28.5	18.4	9.9	24.6	18.3

* Participant engaged in activity at least six times in the year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1990*. National Sporting Goods Association, *Sports Participation in 1986*, Series I; and *Sports Participation in 1988–1991*, Series I.

Participation in sports activities, by age: 1991



* Participated in activity at least six times in the year.

SOURCE: National Sporting Goods Association, *Sports Participation in 1988–91*, Series 1.

Teenagers and young adults are more likely to participate in many types of sporting activities than other age groups. Compared with 12- to 17-year-olds, 18- to 24-year-olds are less likely to participate in most organized group sports, bicycle riding, and swimming, but more likely to participate in aerobics, exercise walking, or exercising with equipment.

Indicator 41. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Employment status of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1970 to 1991

Year	Males			Females		
	Total	White [1]	Black [1]	Total	White [1]	Black [1]
			Percent employed [2]			
1970	32.5	34.9	15.5	28.1	30.3	13.9
1975	34.4	38.2	10.6	31.5	34.7	12.4
1980	35.3	39.3	14.6	34.1	38.5	10.5
1985	30.2	34.0	13.4	31.4	35.6	11.8
1987	32.9	37.7	12.6	35.9	40.0	15.8
1988	34.2	37.7	20.3	35.5	39.1	17.6
1989	36.3	40.0	20.2	39.1	42.6	23.8
1990	31.6	35.5	15.1	31.3	35.1	16.6
1991	29.1	33.8	10.2	32.7	37.9	10.3
			Percent employed full time [2]			
1970	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6
1975	2.8	3.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4
1980	2.0	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
1985	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2
1987	2.2	2.1	0.6	1.9	1.0	1.2
1988	2.1	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.0
1989	2.5	2.9	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8
1990	2.1	2.3	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.4
1991	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.6
			Percent employed part time [2]			
1970	27.1	29.1	12.6	26.5	28.6	11.8
1975	27.4	30.3	8.4	29.1	32.3	9.8
1980	29.7	33.0	12.1	32.8	37.0	9.9
1985	27.2	30.5	12.8	30.2	34.1	11.6
1987	30.6	35.5	12.5	34.1	38.9	14.6
1988	32.2	35.4	19.5	33.9	37.3	16.8
1989	33.8	37.1	19.2	37.9	41.4	23.0
1990	29.5	33.2	15.0	30.1	33.8	16.3
1991	28.2	32.8	10.2	31.5	36.6	9.6
			Unemployment rate [3]			
1970	16.5	15.1	33.3	16.0	14.9	32.1
1975	17.4	16.9	25.7	19.2	17.9	36.1
1980	19.8	17.4	43.3	16.8	15.3	39.6
1985	20.8	18.7	41.2	19.0	15.6	50.8
1987	18.5	15.9	38.0	18.1	15.6	42.6
1988	18.0	15.4	35.0	14.0	12.9	25.1
1989	16.7	15.1	27.0	10.7	9.3	22.5
1990	16.8	15.4	31.8	16.0	13.9	34.0
1991	21.0	18.5	40.7	18.6	15.4	50.0

[1] Includes Hispanics.

[2] Full-time and part-time employment figures through 1986 exclude agricultural employment, but they are included in the percentage employed.

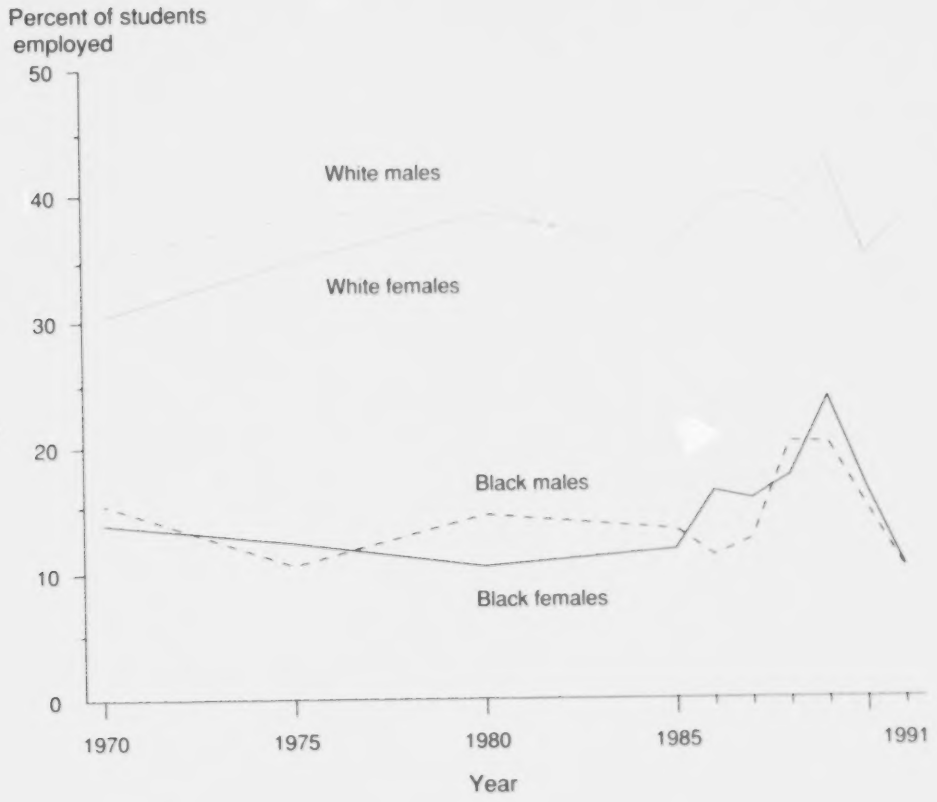
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

NOTE: Part-time workers are persons who work less than 35 hours per week.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 16 and 68; and unpublished data.

Indicator 41. Employment of 16- and 17-Year-Old Students

Employment rate of 16- and 17-year-olds enrolled in school, by sex and race: 1970 to 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Special Labor Force Reports*, nos. 16 and 68; and unpublished data.

The employment rate of 16- and 17-year-old male students showed some changes during the 1970 to 1991 period, fluctuating with the overall economy. The employment rate of female students was higher in 1991 than in 1970, but exhibited some of the same fluctuations as were seen in the male rate. Between 1989 and 1991, there was a decline in the employment rates for 16- and 17-year-olds, especially among black youth. Employment rates for whites were three times higher than those for blacks in 1991. Unemployment rates for black students were correspondingly higher than rates for white students.

Indicator 42. Spending Patterns of High School Seniors

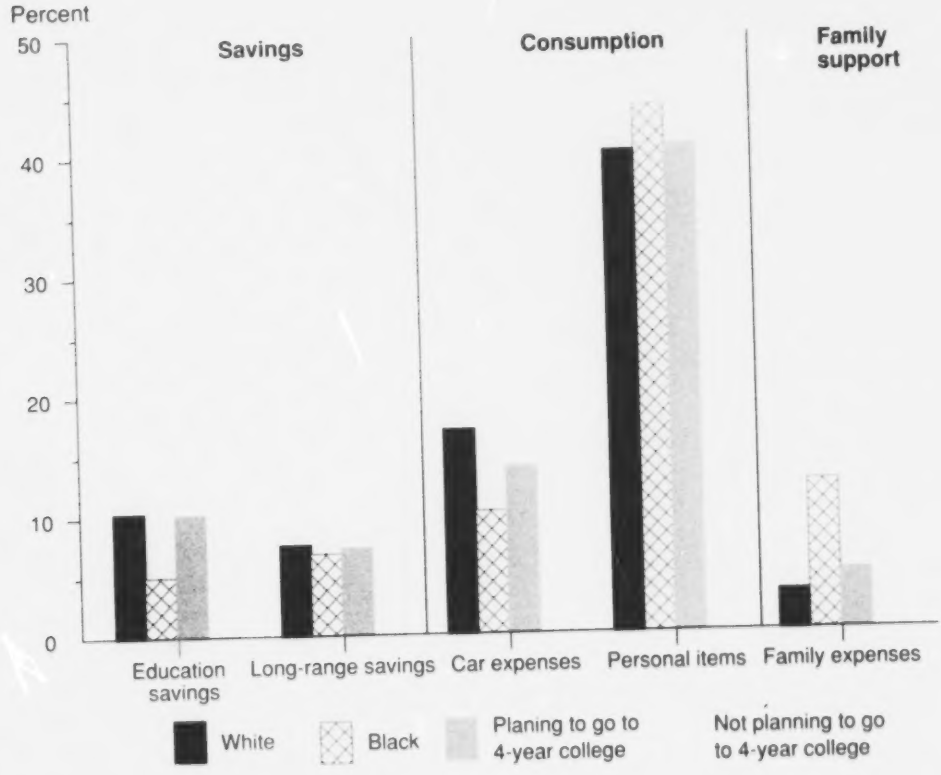
Spending patterns of employed high school seniors, by sex, race, and college plans: 1981, 1990, and 1991

Type of expense and portion of earnings spent	Percent of 1981 seniors	Percent of 1990 seniors	Percent of 1991 seniors						
			Total	Sex		Race		Planning to go to 4-year college	Not planning to go to 4-year college
				Male	Female	White	Black		
Savings for education									
None or only a little	70.2	73.1	72.4	70.6	74.4	71.3	77.5	69.5	79.0
Some	12.4	10.7	10.6	11.0	10.1	10.9	8.4	11.3	9.0
About half	6.4	7.5	7.7	8.4	6.8	7.3	9.0	8.9	5.1
Most	6.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	5.1	2.4	5.1	3.0
All or almost all	4.6	4.2	4.9	5.6	4.2	5.4	2.7	5.2	3.8
Car expenses									
None or only a little	62.4	58.2	57.0	50.9	63.4	54.2	67.8	60.8	47.7
Some	14.7	14.9	16.1	17.5	14.9	16.4	11.8	15.7	17.3
About half	11.1	11.3	11.0	12.8	9.2	12.2	10.0	9.5	14.6
Most	6.6	8.5	9.0	10.9	6.6	9.7	5.6	9.0	8.6
All or almost all	5.3	7.2	6.9	8.0	5.9	7.4	4.7	5.0	11.8
Long-range savings									
None or only a little	70.7	73.4	71.2	69.6	72.9	72.1	69.6	70.7	72.0
Some	13.4	12.7	15.3	16.0	14.5	14.9	15.8	16.0	14.4
About half	7.0	6.5	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.5	7.8	6.0	4.8
Most	4.3	3.4	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.7	5.5	4.1	4.6
All or almost all	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.1	2.9	3.9	1.4	3.3	4.2
Personal items									
None or only a little	24.6	24.9	23.1	25.2	20.6	22.2	25.2	22.0	26.4
Some	19.1	18.7	20.3	20.7	19.7	21.0	16.5	20.9	19.4
About half	17.1	16.7	16.5	17.3	16.1	16.6	14.3	16.6	16.6
Most	16.8	16.7	16.5	16.8	16.2	18.2	12.2	18.1	12.4
All or almost all	22.4	23.1	23.5	20.0	27.3	22.0	31.8	22.6	25.1
Family expenses									
None or only a little	82.0	82.0	80.7	81.6	79.8	86.9	60.2	82.4	76.4
Some	9.7	8.8	8.4	7.6	9.2	6.4	15.9	7.7	10.2
About half	3.6	3.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	3.5	11.4	4.8	5.4
Most	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.3	4.0	2.0	3.4
All or almost all	2.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.0	8.5	3.0	4.7

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future, 1981, 1990, and 1991.*

Indicator 42. Spending Patterns of High School Seniors

Percent of employed high school seniors spending "most" or "almost all" or "all" of their earnings on selected expenses, by race and college plans: 1991



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future, 1991.*

In 1991, 40 percent of working high school seniors said that they spent "most" or "all or almost all" of their earnings on personal items such as clothing, records, and recreation. Black students contributed more of their earnings to meet family expenses than did white students. About 10 percent of those planning to attend a 4-year college were saving "most" or "all or almost all" of their money for education.

Indicator 43. Spending of Young Adults

Average annual expenditures of urban households, by age of head: 1984, 1987, 1989, and 1990

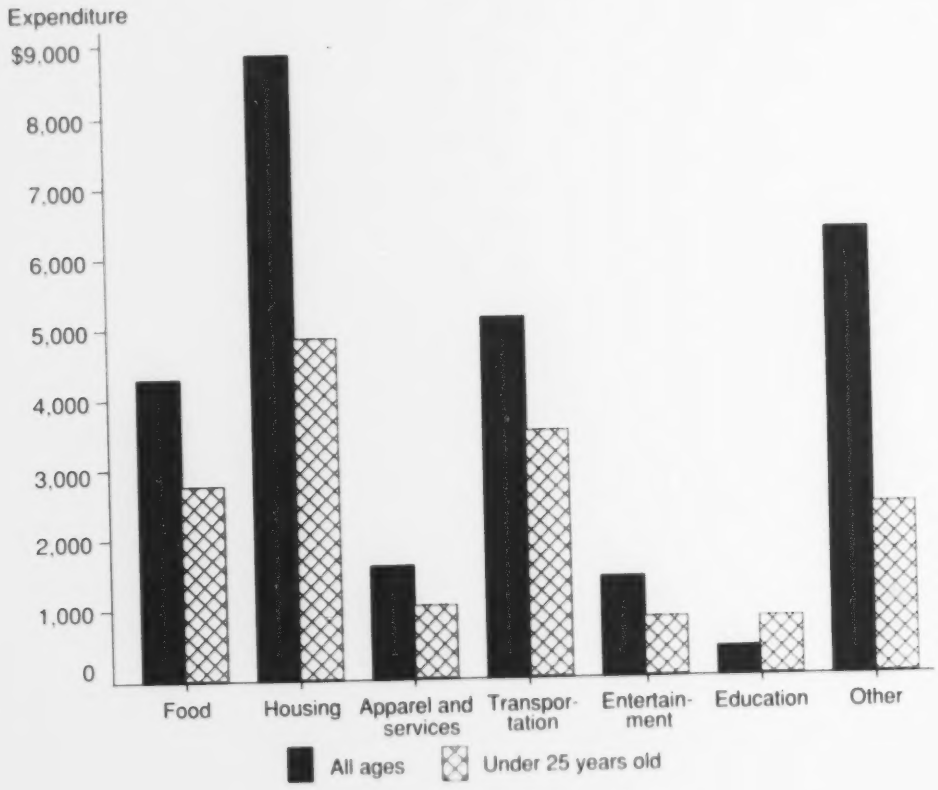
Expenditure	Annual expenditures per household, 1990		Percent of expenditures							
			All ages				Under 25*			
	All ages	Under 25*	1984	1987	1989	1990	1984	1987	1989	1990
Total annual expenditure	$28,369	$16,518	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	4,296	2,761	15.0	15.0	15.9	15.1	15.5	15.3	16.0	16.7
Food at home	2,485	1,285	9.0	8.6	11.4	8.8	7.8	7.3	10.9	7.8
Food away from home	1,811	1,476	6.0	6.4	4.5	6.4	7.7	8.1	5.1	8.9
Alcoholic beverages	293	318	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.9
Housing	8,886	4,845	30.4	31.0	30.4	31.3	27.9	30.0	28.8	29.3
Shelter	5,032	3,025	15.9	17.0	18.1	17.7	16.9	18.8	18.9	18.3
Fuels, utilities, and public service	1,890	906	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.7	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.5
Household operations	446	146	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
House furnishings and equipment	1,111	590	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.6
Apparel and services	1,617	1,034	6.0	5.9	5.0	5.7	7.0	6.2	5.9	6.3
Men and boys	393	315	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.9
Women and girls	672	315	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9
Children under 2 years old	70	84	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
Other clothing products and services	258	226	1.8	1.8	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.4
Transportation	5,122	3,498	19.6	18.8	19.3	18.1	24.6	23.7	25.0	21.2
Health care	1,480	403	4.8	4.6	4.9	5.2	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.4
Entertainment	1,422	833	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.0
Personal care	364	212	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.3
Reading	153	75	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Education	406	817	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	4.2	4.3	4.0	4.9
Tobacco and smoking supplies	274	216	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
Miscellaneous	645	388	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.3
Cash contributions	816	146	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.9
Personal insurance and pensions	2,592	972	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.1	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.9

*The age of the reference person. The reference person is the first member mentioned by the respondent when asked to, "Start with the name of the person or one of the persons who owns or rents the home." It is with respect to this person that the relationship of other household members is determined.

NOTE: Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Survey*, 1984, 1987, 1989, and 1990.

Average annual expenditures of urban households, by age of head: 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Consumer Expenditure Survey: Integrated Survey*, 1990.

As might be expected with their lower incomes, urban households headed by young adults under 25 spent less than the average household in almost every category in 1990. One exception: households headed by young adults spent more on education. Young adults spent a higher proportion of their money on food, apparel and services, transportation, and education than others. By contrast, they spent a lower percentage of their funds on housing, health care, insurance, and pensions than the average household.

HEALTH

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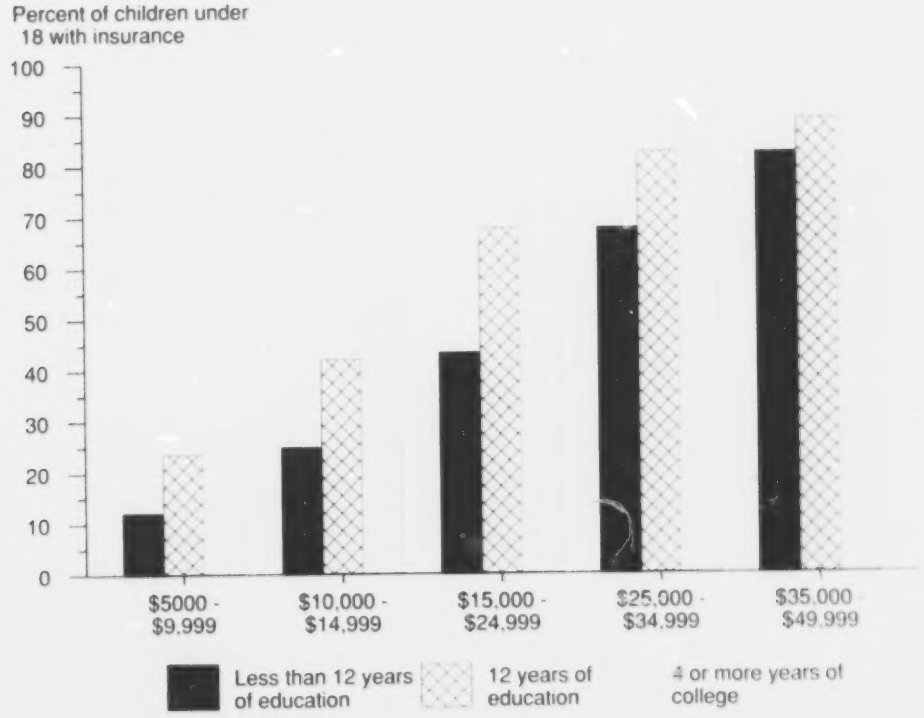
Indicator 44. Health Insurance

Percent of children under 18 years old with medicare or private doctor/surgeon insurance, by parental education and family income: 1989

Characteristics of children and their families	Total	Highest level of parental education			
		Not high school graduate	High school graduate	Some college	4 or more years of college
Male	68.9	27.9	65.8	77.8	89.1
Female	68.8	29.0	65.1	77.3	90.4
White	73.3	32.0	70.3	81.0	91.0
Black	49.3	20.8	47.9	62.9	82.6
Other	54.1	15.1	44.3	58.0	79.5
Family income					
Less Than $5,000	14.6	6.9	18.9	31.4	29.5
$5,000 to $9,999	19.0	12.0	23.7	26.7	28.1
$10,000 to $14,999	38.4	24.9	42.3	49.4	56.1
$15,000 to $24,999	65.7	43.3	67.9	69.3	80.1
$25,000 to $34,999	85.0	67.6	82.8	87.3	91.4
$35,000 to $49,999	91.1	82.3	89.2	91.6	93.2
$50,000 or more	93.5	80.8	90.8	93.3	94.3
In poverty	20.8	11.4	25.5	33.2	42.4
Not in poverty	82.3	54.8	77.9	84.0	91.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Health Interview Survey*, 1989.

Percent of children under 18 years old with Medicare or private doctor/surgeon insurance, by parental education and family income: 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, National Center for Health Statistics, *National Health Interview Survey*, 1989.

Children from families with higher incomes were more likely to be covered by health insurance than children from poor families. Children of more educated parents, regardless of the family income, were more apt to be covered by health insurance than children of less educated parents.

Indicator 45. School Health Offerings

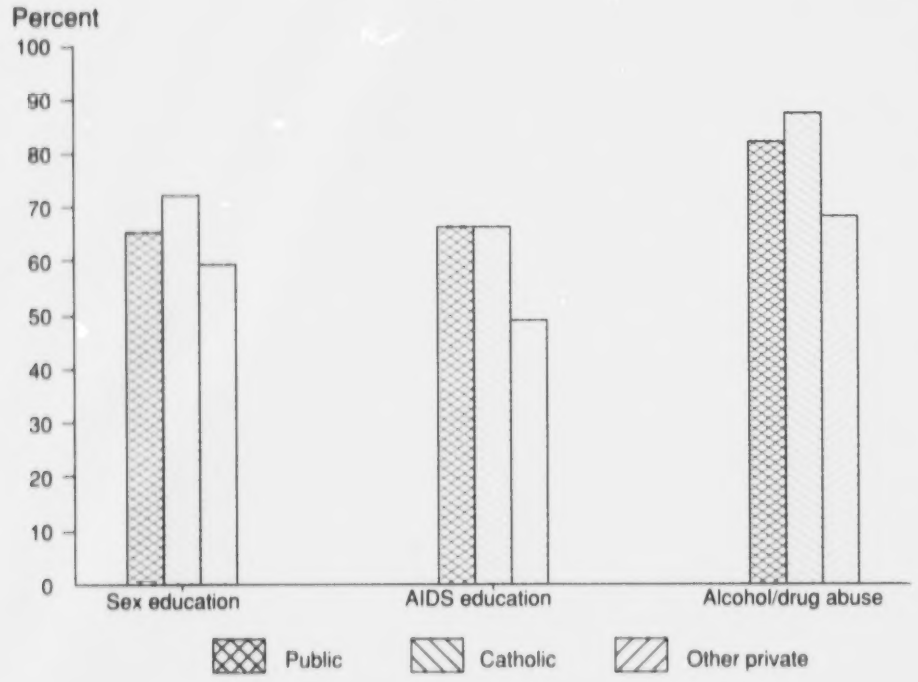
Percent of 10th-graders who reported receiving information on the following topics in their current school: 1990

Student and school characteristics	Family life or sex education	AIDS education	Alcohol or drug abuse education
Total	65.6	65.8	81.8
Male	63.1	64.5	81.0
Female	68.1	67.1	82.6
Race/ethnicity			
White	65.1	64.9	82.4
Black	66.9	69.2	81.4
Hispanic	66.1	64.4	79.9
Asian	68.4	72.0	79.8
American Indian	68.0	74.2	80.8
Socioeconomic status *			
Low	66.3	66.0	80.9
Middle	65.2	66.9	82.6
High	65.6	63.8	82.1
Control of school			
Public	65.4	66.4	82.1
Catholic	72.3	66.4	87.4
Other private	59.5	49.0	68.3

* Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupations, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Tenth graders who received information on health topics in their school, by control of school: 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Close to four-fifths of all tenth graders had received some type of alcohol or drug abuse education and more than three-fifths received family life or sex education and AIDS education. These offerings were widely distributed to students, regardless of sex, race/ethnicity or socioeconomic status. However, non-Catholic private schools were less apt to provide these services than either public or Catholic schools.

Indicator 46. AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

Percent of persons 18 years old and over with selected AIDS knowledge and attitudes, by selected characteristics: 1991

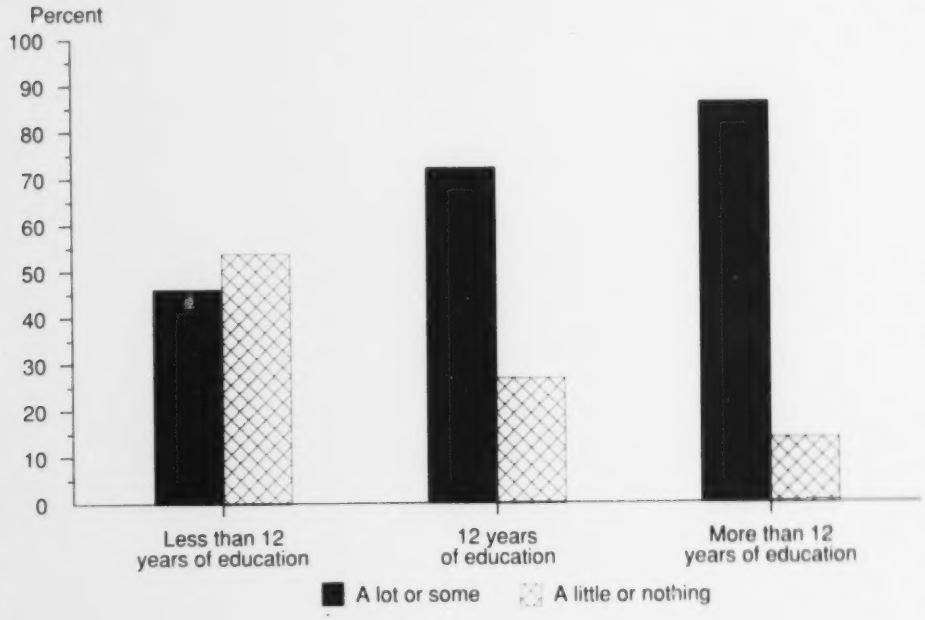
AIDS knowledge and attitude	Total	Age		Sex		Education		
		18–29 years	30–49 years	Male	Female	Less than 12 years	12 years	More than 12 years
				Percent distribution				
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
How much would you say you know about AIDS?								
A lot	29	32	34	28	29	15	24	39
Some	44	50	47	44	45	31	48	47
A little	19	16	15	21	18	31	22	12
Nothing	8	3	3	8	7	23	5	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AIDS is an infectious disease caused by a virus.								
True	81	88	86	83	79	68	81	88
False	6	5	6	5	7	5	7	5
Don't know	13	8	8	12	14	27	13	7
AIDS can reduce the body's natural protection against disease.								
True	85	88	91	87	84	65	86	95
False	4	4	3	3	4	6	4	2
Don't know	11	8	6	10	12	28	10	3
Have you ever discussed AIDS with any of your children 10–17 years of age?								
Yes	69	55	70	57	79	56	67	75
No	31	41	30	42	20	43	32	25
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Have any or all of your children 10–17 years of age had instruction at school about AIDS?								
Yes	74	53	75	70	77	69	72	77
No	9	16	9	7	10	8	9	9
Don't know	17	27	16	22	12	21	18	14
What are your chances of getting the AIDS virus?								
High	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Low	23	30	26	25	21	13	21	30
None	72	63	69	69	74	79	74	66
Don't know	2	2	2	2	3	5	2	1
N/A-High chance of already having the AIDS virus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

—Data not available

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data*, no. 225, January 6, 1993.

Indicator 46. AIDS Knowledge and Attitudes

Self-reported knowledge of persons 18 years old and over about AIDS, by level of education: 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, *Advance Data*, no. 225, January 6, 1993.

More educated persons know more about AIDS than those with less education. Fifty-four percent of those with less than 12 years of education reported that they knew little or nothing about AIDS, and 79 percent reported they had no chance of getting the disease. However, only 14 percent of those with more than 12 years of education reported knowing little or nothing and 66 percent reported no chance of getting AIDS. More women than men, 79 percent as compared with 57 percent, reported discussing AIDS with their children 10–17 years of age.

Indicator 47. Physical Fitness

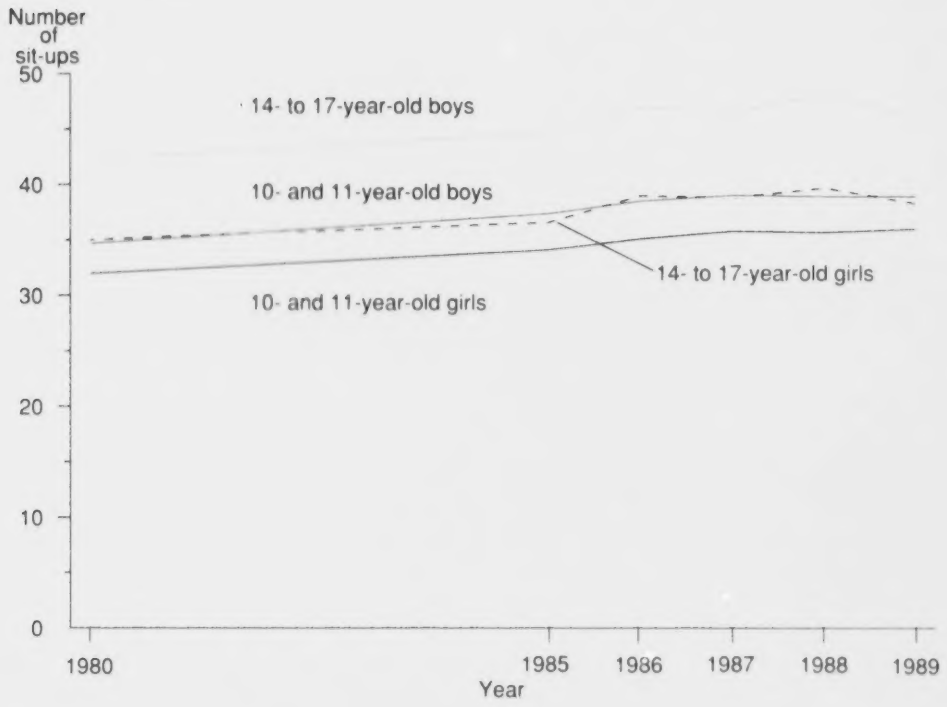
Physical fitness performance of youth, by sex, age, and fitness test: 1980 to 1989

Sex, age, and fitness test	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Boys			**Mean scores**			
10- and 11-year-olds						
Endurance run, 3/4 mile (minutes)	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.3
Sit-ups (number)	34.6	37.3	38.4	38.9	38.8	38.8
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	15.0	16.2	16.4	16.2
Pull-ups (number)	2.8	4.0	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.4
12- and 13-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.1
Sit-ups (number)	38.8	40.7	42.1	43.0	42.6	42.4
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	15.2	16.7	16.6	16.5
Pull-ups (number)	4.8	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.7
14- to 17-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.6
Sit-ups (number)	42.1	44.6	46.9	46.4	48.0	46.0
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	16.4	17.4	18.3	17.2
Pull-ups (number)	9.1	8.5	8.3	7.8	8.1	9.5
Girls						
10- and 11-year-olds						
Endurance run, 3/4 mile (minutes)	7.4	7.4	7.8	7.5	7.8	8.0
Sit-ups (number)	32.0	34.1	35.1	35.8	35.7	36.0
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	17.8	18.8	18.9	18.7
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	16.8	16.7	19.9	21.8	20.9	20.8
12- and 13-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.5
Sit-ups (number)	33.1	36.1	37.1	38.6	38.8	38.6
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	18.4	20.3	20.3	20.2
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	18.2	17.5	21.9	23.9	24.1	23.9
14- to 17-year-olds						
Endurance run, 1 mile (minutes)	9.6	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.4	10.7
Sit-ups (number)	35.0	36.6	39.0	38.8	39.7	38.3
Sit and reach (inches)	—	—	19.4	20.9	21.7	20.3
Flexed arm-hangs (seconds)	18.6	17.0	23.3	23.2	23.2	23.6

—Data not available.

SOURCE: Wynn F. Updyke and Michael S. Willett, *Physical Fitness Trends in American Youth 1980–1989* (study conducted by the Chrysler Fund-AAU Physical Fitness Program, 1990).

Number of sit-ups completed in one minute, by age and sex: 1980 to 1989



SOURCE: Wynn F. Updyke and Michael S. Willett, *Physical Fitness Trends in American Youth 1980–89* (study conducted by the Chrysler Fund-AAU Physical Fitness Program).

In general, 10- to 17-year-olds performed better on sit-ups and pull-ups/flexed arm-hangs in 1989 than in 1980. But performance on the endurance runs slackened somewhat among both boys and girls in all categories.

Total number of reported cases of selected youth-related diseases, for all age groups: 1950 to 1990

Year	Polio	Measles	Tuberculosis [1]	Gonorrhea [2]	Syphilis [2]	AIDS
1950	33,300	319,124	121,742	286,746	217,558	—
1955	28,985	555,156	77,368	236,197	122,392	—
1960	3,190	441,703	55,494	258,933	122,538	—
1965	61	261,904	49,016	324,925	112,842	—
1970	31	47,351	37,137	600,072	91,382	—
1975	8	24,374	33,989	999,937	80,356	—
1980	9	13,506	27,749	1,004,029	68,832	—
1985	7	2,822	22,201	911,419	27,131	8,249
1986	8	6,282	22,768	900,868	27,883	12,932
1987	6	3,655	22,517	780,905	35,147	21,070
1988	9	3,396	22,436	719,536	40,117	31,001
1989	5	18,193	23,495	733,151	44,540	33,722
1990	7	27,786	25,701	690,169	50,223	41,595

—Data not reported.

[1] Data for 1975 and later years are not comparable to prior years due to changes in reporting criteria.

[2] Civilian cases only.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Number of reported cases of selected diseases among 15- to 24-year-olds: 1981 to 1990

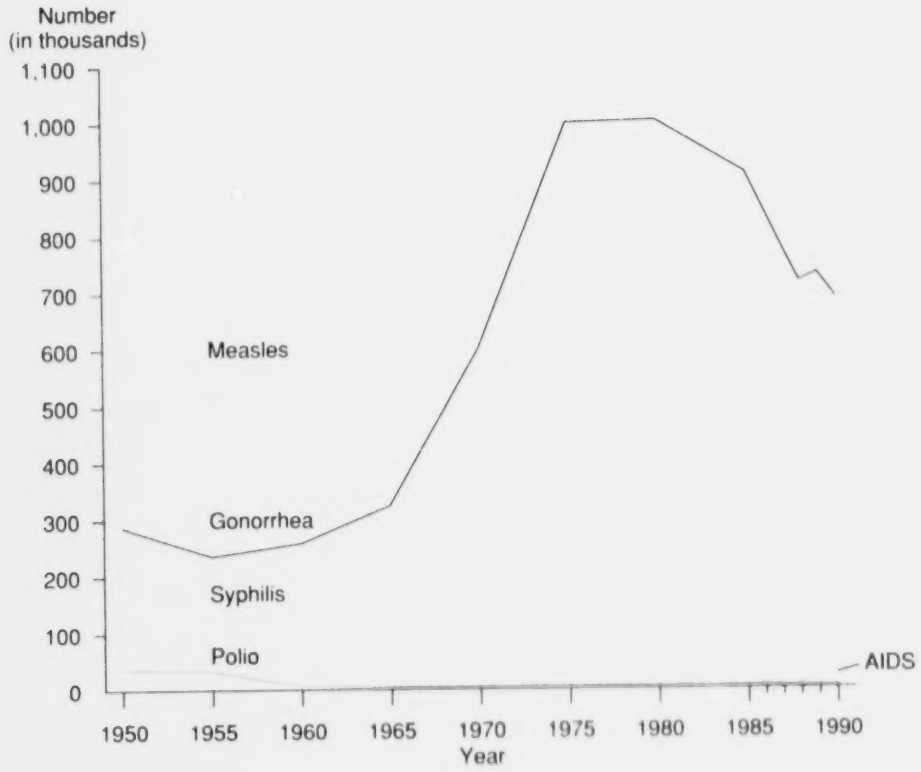
Disease and age	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Polio										
15 to 19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
20 to 24	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	—
Measles										
15 to 19	466	279	382	676	0	1,159	1,071	1,045	4,403	3,106
20 to 24	128	92	163	204	251	304	187	239	1,578	2,540
Tuberculosis										
15 to 19	656	560	530	414	464	513	535	432	514	577
20 to 24	1,542	1,407	1,375	1,268	1,208	1,206	1,241	1,184	1,228	1,290
Gonorrhea										
15 to 19 [1]	243,432	235,086	220,385	210,530	218,821	215,918	188,233	195,312	204,023	183,865
20 to 24 [1]	374,562	363,135	340,378	329,476	341,645	337,711	292,938	230,797	225,200	200,625
Syphilis										
15 to 19 [1]	4,173	4,517	4,395	3,218	3,132	3,133	4,331	3,969	4,408	5,184
20 to 24 [1]	8,792	9,461	9,204	8,069	7,717	7,885	10,209	9,903	10,495	11,224
AIDS										
15 to 19	—	—	—	—	30	47	70	100	108	148
20 to 24	—	—	—	—	349	616	937	1,343	1,378	1,567

—Data not collected.

[1] Civilian cases only.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Total number of reported cases of selected youth-related diseases, for all age groups: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report: Annual Summaries*, various years.

Since 1950, young people have benefitted from dramatic strides made against such diseases as polio and measles. While the number of cases of gonorrhea increased enormously between 1965 and 1975, it has declined since 1980. Syphilis and measles have been increasing since 1985. During the same time, the number of reported cases of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) more than quintupled.

Indicator 49. Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drug Use

Tobacco, alcohol, and drug use among high school seniors, by substance and frequency of use: 1975 to 1992

Substance and frequency of use	Class of 1975	Class of 1980	Class of 1985	Class of 1986	Class of 1987	Class of 1988	Class of 1989	Class of 1990	Class of 1991	Class of 1992
Percent reporting having ever used drugs										
Cigarettes	73.6	71.0	68.8	67.6	67.2	66.4	65.7	64.4	63.1	61.8
Alcohol	90.4	93.2	92.2	91.3	92.2	92.0	90.7	89.5	88.0	87.5
Any illicit drug	55.2	65.4	60.6	57.6	56.6	53.9	50.9	47.9	44.1	40.7
Marijuana only	19.0	26.7	20.9	19.9	20.8	21.4	19.5	18.5	17.2	15.6
Any illicit drug other than marijuana *	36.2	38.7	39.7	37.7	35.8	32.5	31.4	29.4	26.9	25.1
Selected illicit drugs:										
Cocaine	9.0	15.7	17.3	16.9	15.2	12.1	10.3	9.4	7.8	6.1
Heroin	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2
LSD	11.3	9.3	7.5	7.2	8.4	7.7	8.3	8.7	8.8	8.6
Marijuana/hashish	47.3	60.3	54.2	50.9	50.2	47.2	43.7	40.7	36.7	32.6
PCP	—	9.6	4.9	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.4
Percent reporting use of drugs in the previous 30 days										
Cigarettes	36.7	30.5	30.1	29.6	29.4	28.7	28.6	29.4	28.3	27.8
Alcohol	68.2	72.0	65.9	65.3	66.4	63.9	60.0	57.1	54.0	51.3
Any illicit drug	30.7	37.2	29.7	27.1	24.7	21.3	19.7	17.2	16.4	14.4
Marijuana only	15.3	18.8	14.8	13.9	13.1	11.3	10.6	9.2	9.3	8.1
Any illicit drug other than marijuana *	15.4	18.4	14.9	13.2	11.6	10.0	9.1	8.0	7.1	6.3
Selected illicit drugs:										
Cocaine	1.9	5.2	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.3
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
LSD	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Marijuana/hashish	27.1	33.7	25.7	23.4	21.0	18.0	16.7	14.0	13.8	11.9
PCP	—	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.6

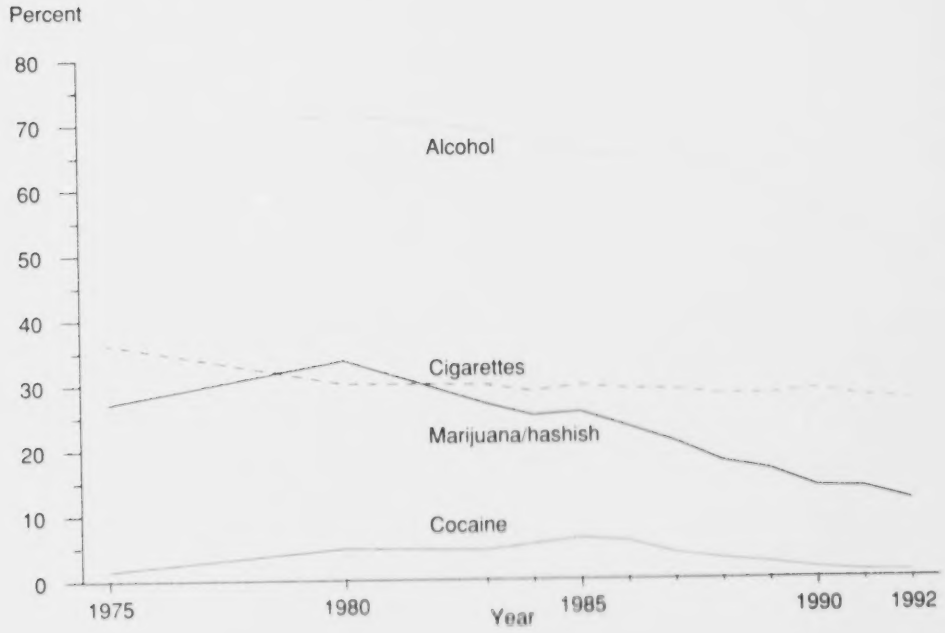
—Data not available.

* Other illicit drugs include hallucinogens, cocaine, and heroin, or any other opiates, stimulants, sedatives, or tranquilizers not prescribed by a doctor.

NOTE: A revised questionnaire was used in 1982 and later years to reduce the inappropriate reporting of nonprescription stimulants. This slightly reduced the positive responses for some types of drug use.

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, press release dated April 9, 1993.

Percent of seniors reporting cigarettes, alcohol, and drug use in the previous 30 days, by substance: 1975 to 1992



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, press release dated April 9, 1993.

The percentage of seniors who reported having ever used illicit drugs increased from 1975 to 1980, but declined from 65 percent to 41 percent between 1980 and 1992. The proportion of seniors reporting drug use in the previous 30 days declined from 37 percent in 1980 to 14 percent in 1992. The proportion using alcohol in the previous 30 days declined from 72 percent in 1980 to 51 percent in 1992. Meanwhile, student use of cigarettes has been slowly declining since 1975. Cocaine usage climbed in the early 1980s, but was lower in 1992 than it had been since 1975 with 6 percent of students reporting ever having used cocaine. Marijuana/hashish remains the most frequently used illicit drug by a wide margin, but those reporting ever having used it declined from 60 percent of students in 1980 to 33 percent in 1992.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 5 to 34 years old, by sex, age, and race: 1950 to 1990

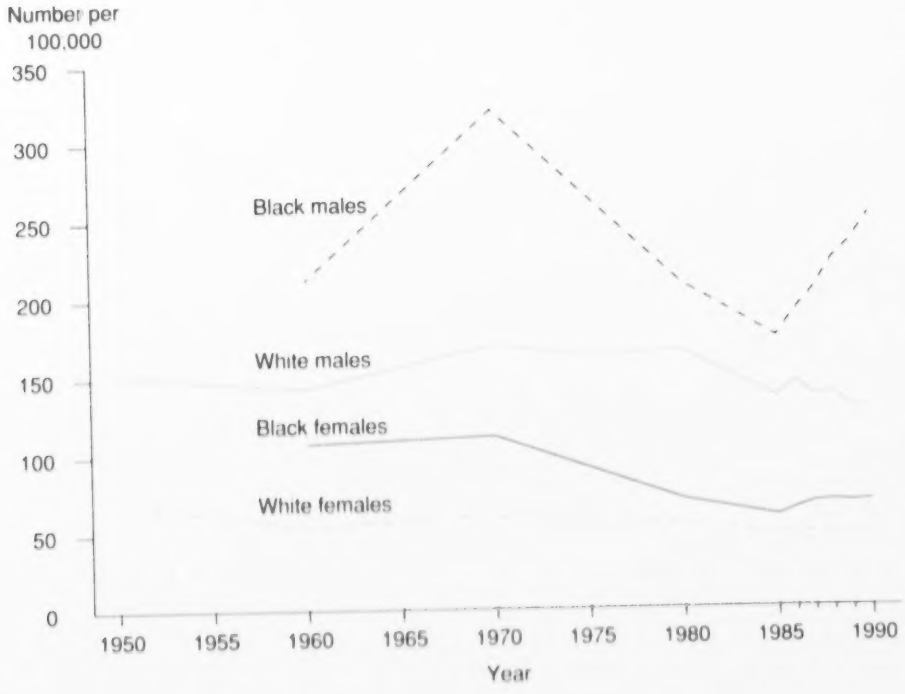
Year	Men and women			Men			Women		
	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	5 to 14 years old	15 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
All races									
1950	60.1	128.1	178.7	70.9	167.9	216.5	48.9	89.1	142.7
1960	46.6	106.3	146.4	55.7	152.1	187.9	37.3	61.3	106.6
1970	41.3	127.7	157.4	50.5	188.5	215.3	31.8	68.1	101.6
1975	35.2	117.3	140.6	43.3	174.1	198.9	26.8	59.8	83.6
1980	30.6	115.4	135.5	36.7	172.3	196.1	24.2	57.5	75.9
1985	26.3	95.9	123.4	31.6	141.1	178.0	20.8	49.9	68.9
1986	26.0	102.3	132.1	31.7	151.4	192.7	19.9	52.3	71.6
1987	25.6	99.4	133.2	31.9	146.1	192.6	19.0	51.7	73.8
1988	25.8	102.1	135.4	30.9	151.0	196.7	20.4	52.1	74.0
1989	25.7	97.6	140.0	30.5	142.4	204.4	20.6	50.9	75.7
1990	24.0	99.2	139.2	28.5	147.4	204.3	19.3	49.0	74.2
White									
1950	56.4	111.7	148.3	67.2	152.4	185.3	45.1	71.5	112.8
1960	43.9	99.1	123.6	52.7	143.7	163.2	34.7	54.9	85.0
1970	39.1	115.8	129.9	48.0	170.8	176.6	29.9	61.6	84.1
1975	33.4	110.0	119.2	40.9	163.6	166.4	25.5	55.3	72.1
1980	29.1	112.0	118.4	35.0	167.0	171.3	22.9	55.5	65.4
1985	24.8	92.9	108.4	29.9	136.3	157.1	19.4	48.4	58.9
1986	24.4	98.8	115.1	29.9	145.9	168.8	18.6	50.4	60.4
1987	24.1	93.8	115.7	30.0	137.3	167.8	17.9	49.1	62.6
1988	23.9	95.1	116.2	28.9	139.7	169.6	18.6	49.2	61.7
1989	23.8	89.5	120.6	28.4	128.6	177.0	19.0	48.4	63.1
1990	22.3	89.7	119.3	26.4	131.3	176.1	17.9	45.9	61.5
Black									
1960 [1]	64.5	157.9	333.0	75.1	212.0	402.5	53.8	107.5	273.2
1970	55.5	212.4	381.2	67.1	320.6	559.5	43.8	111.9	231.0
1980	39.0	138.3	269.5	47.4	209.1	407.3	30.5	70.5	150.0
1985	34.8	115.9	235.4	41.3	174.1	347.4	28.1	59.5	136.3
1986	34.5	126.5	259.1	42.0	190.5	385.6	26.9	64.3	146.5
1987	33.9	135.0	263.1	42.5	203.9	389.8	25.0	67.9	150.0
1988	36.0	145.2	275.4	42.1	223.3	409.7	29.8	69.0	155.5
1989	36.3	150.7	285.7	43.5	234.5	425.6	29.0	68.0	161.0
1990	34.4	159.9	287.5	41.2	252.2	430.8	27.5	68.7	159.5

[1] Includes all races except white.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. II, part A, various years; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vols. 38 and 39, no. 13; and unpublished tabulations.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by sex and race: 1950 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States*, vol. II, part A, various years; *Monthly Vital Statistics Report*, vols. 38 and 39, no. 13, and unpublished tabulations.

The death rates of young adults 15 to 24 years old generally declined between 1970 and 1985 and have fluctuated since then. Young men have died each year at over twice the rate of young women. Also, between 1950 and 1990, the decline in the death rate for women was much larger than that for men. There has been a recent surge in death rates for 15- to 24-year-old black males—from 174 per 100,000 in 1985 to 252 in 1990. Death rates are higher for blacks than for whites, especially among men.

Indicator 51. Causes of Death

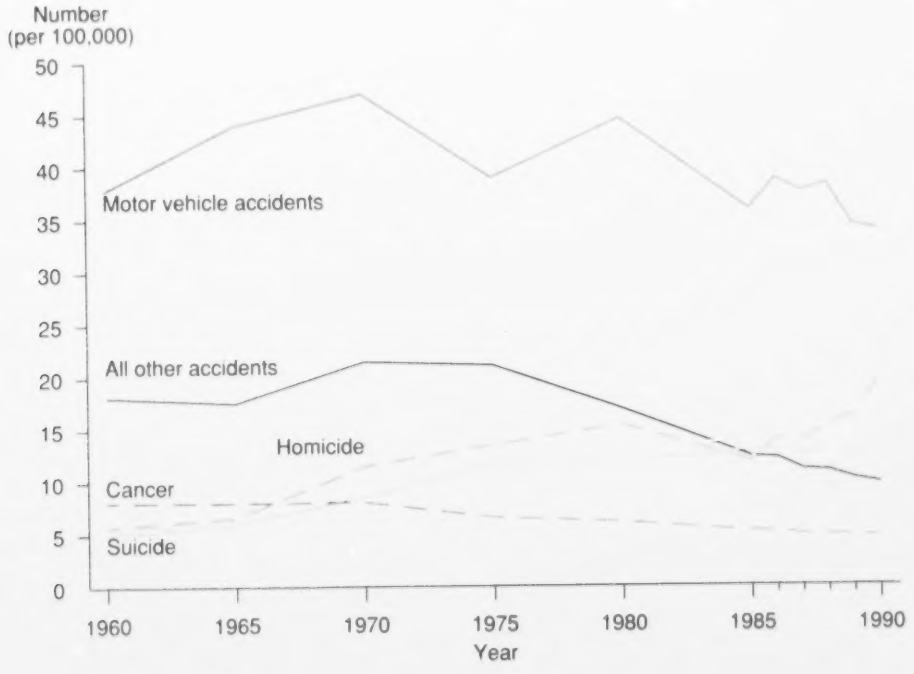
Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 5 to 24 years old, by age and cause of death: 1960 to 1990

Cause of death	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989[1]	1990
5 to 14 years old											
All causes	46.6	42.2	41.3	35.2	30.6	26.3	26.0	25.6	25.8	25.7	24.0
Motor vehicle accidents	7.9	8.9	10.2	8.7	7.9	6.8	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.5	5.9
All other accidents	11.3	9.8	9.9	9.4	7.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.5
Suicide	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Males, white	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Females, white	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Males, all other races	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Females, all other races	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	(2)	(2)
Homicide	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Males, white	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Females, white	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Males, all other races	1.4	2.2	3.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.1
Females, all other races	1.0	1.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.7	2.9
Cancer	6.8	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.3	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.1
Heart disease	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9
Pneumonia/influenza	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
15 to 24 years old											
All causes	106.3	109.3	127.7	117.3	115.4	95.9	102.3	99.4	102.1	97.6	99.2
Motor vehicle accidents	38.0	44.2	47.2	39.2	44.8	36.1	39.0	37.8	38.5	34.6	34.1
All other accidents	18.1	17.5	21.5	21.1	16.9	12.3	12.2	11.1	11.0	10.2	9.8
Suicide	5.2	6.2	8.8	11.8	12.3	12.9	13.1	12.9	13.2	13.0	13.2
Males, white	8.6	9.6	13.9	19.6	21.4	22.7	23.6	22.7	23.4	22.5	23.2
Females, white	2.3	3.0	4.2	4.9	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.2
Males, all other races	5.3	8.5	11.3	14.4	13.8	15.1	12.7	14.4	15.4	17.3	16.8
Females, all other races	1.5	3.1	4.1	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.7
Homicide	5.9	6.8	11.7	13.7	15.6	12.1	14.2	14.0	15.4	16.5	19.9
Males, white	4.4	4.9	7.9	11.2	15.5	11.2	12.5	11.2	11.5	12.3	15.4
Females, white	1.5	1.8	2.7	4.0	4.7	3.6	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.0
Males, all other races	43.7	51.8	92.0	82.0	74.5	56.4	67.4	71.2	84.4	90.9	109.1
Females, all other races	11.3	11.6	16.3	18.8	16.6	12.4	14.5	15.5	15.0	14.4	15.5
Cancer	8.3	8.2	8.3	6.8	6.3	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9
Heart disease	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5
Pneumonia/influenza	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6

[1] Data have been revised from previously published data.
[2] Less than .05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II--Mortality, Part A*, various years.

Number of deaths per 100,000 persons 15 to 24 years old, by cause of death: 1960 to 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II—Mortality, Part A*, various years.

Deaths of persons 15 to 24 years old have been largely attributable to behavioral causes. Since 1960, motor vehicle accidents have been by far the leading cause of death, followed by homicides and suicides. For young nonwhite males the homicide rate has increased dramatically in recent years, from 56 per 100,000 in 1985 to 109 per 100,000 in 1990. Meanwhile, the death rates from diseases, such as cancer, heart disease, and pneumonia have been on a steady decline.

Indicator 52. Victims of Violent Crime

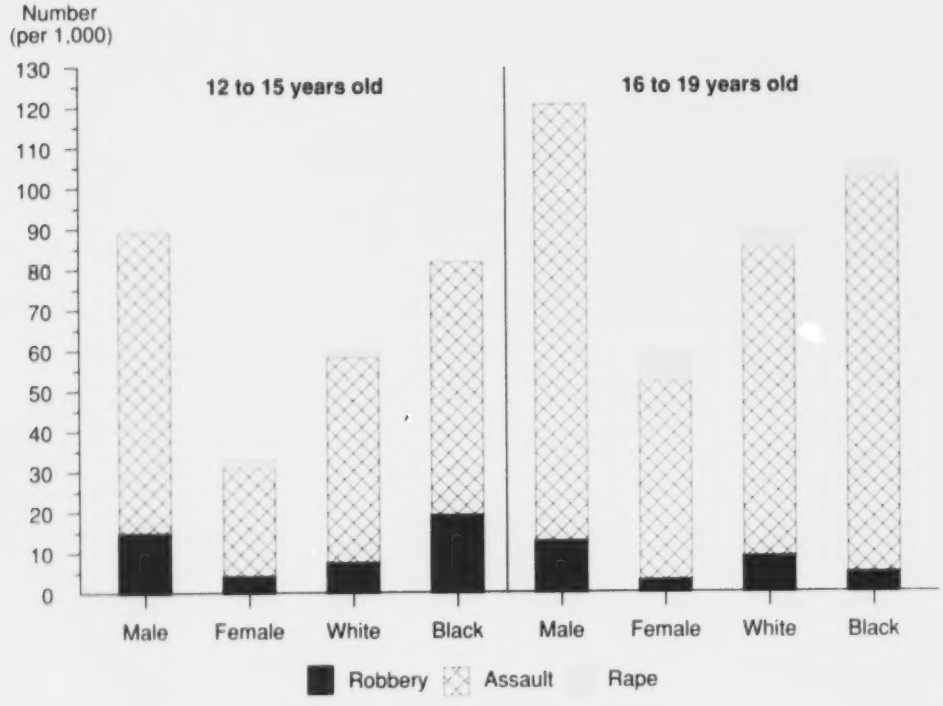
Number of violent crime victims per 1,000 persons, by type of crime and characteristic of victim: 1988 to 1991

Age, sex, and race	Total, 1988	1991			
		Total [1]	Robbery	Assault	Rape
Total					
12 to 15 years old	56.9	62.7	9.9	51.6	1.1
16 to 19 years old	72.0	91.1	8.3	79.2	3.6
20 to 24 years old	—	74.6	13.9	59.0	1.6
25 years old and over	—	18.7	4.0	14.2	0.5
Male					
12 to 15 years old	71.1	90.3	15.1	74.8	0.3
16 to 19 years old	89.0	121.3	13.1	108.2	[2]
20 to 24 years old	—	97.5	22.3	74.9	—
Female					
12 to 15 years old	41.5	33.7	4.5	27.2	2.0
16 to 19 years old	54.7	60.1	3.4	49.5	7.1
20 to 24 years old	—	52.7	5.9	43.8	3.0
White					
12 to 15 years old	55.5	60.3	7.8	51.1	1.4
16 to 19 years old	68.9	89.7	9.2	76.7	3.7
20 to 24 years old	—	73.4	11.5	60.0	1.9
Black					
12 to 15 years old	64.5	82.4	19.5	62.9	[2]
16 to 19 years old	92.9	106.5	5.2	97.8	3.5
20 to 24 years old	—	83.6	29.8	53.0	—

—Data not available.
[1] Because of rounding, the percentages may not add to total.
[2] Less than .05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991*.

Number of violent crime victims per 1,000 persons, by age, sex, race, and crime: 1991



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics, *Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1991.*

With the exception of females ages 12 to 15, the violent crime victimization rate for young people was higher in 1991 than in 1988. Sixteen to 19-year-olds were more likely to be victimized than 12- to 15-year-olds or people over 20. Since 1988, the victimization rate for 16- to 19-year-olds increased more dramatically than the rate for 12- to 15-year-olds. In 1991, the rate for 16- to 19-year-olds was 9 percent while it was only 2 percent for those 25 years old and over. Males had twice the victimization rate of females in the 16- to 19-year-old age group.

CITIZENSHIP AND VALUES

Indicator 53. Volunteer Work

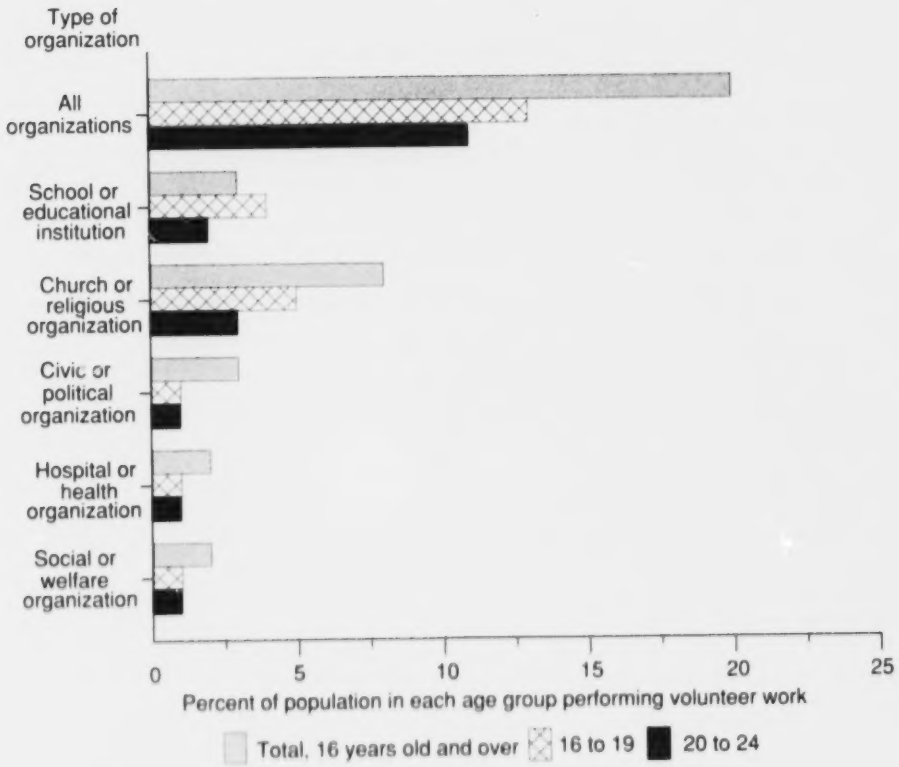
Volunteer workers for schools and other organizations, by age: Year ending May 1989

Type of organization	All ages, 16 and over	Age			
		16 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44
	Number, in thousands				
Total volunteers	38,042	1,902	2,064	8,680	10,337
	Percent of population				
Total volunteers	20	13	11	20	29
School or other educational institution	3	4	2	4	6
Church or other religious organization	8	5	3	7	10
Civic or political organization	3	1	1	3	4
Hospital or other health organization	2	1	1	2	2
Social or welfare organization	2	1	1	2	2
Sport or recreation organization	2	1	1	2	3
Other organizations	1	1	1	1	2
	Amount of participation for volunteer workers				
Median weeks of volunteer work during previous year	25.2	13.0	12.1	16.9	26.0
Median hours worked per week	4.3	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.2

NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, news release, "Thirty-Eight Million Persons Do Volunteer Work," 1990.

Volunteer workers for schools and other organizations, by age: Year ending May 1989



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, news release, "Thirty-Eight Million Persons Do Volunteer Work," 1990.

Youths were much less likely to participate in volunteer activities than older adults. In 1988–89, about 13 percent of 16- to 19-year-olds and 11 percent of 20- to 24-year-olds were volunteers compared with 29 percent of 35- to 44-year-olds. Young adults also volunteered fewer weeks per year than the older volunteers.

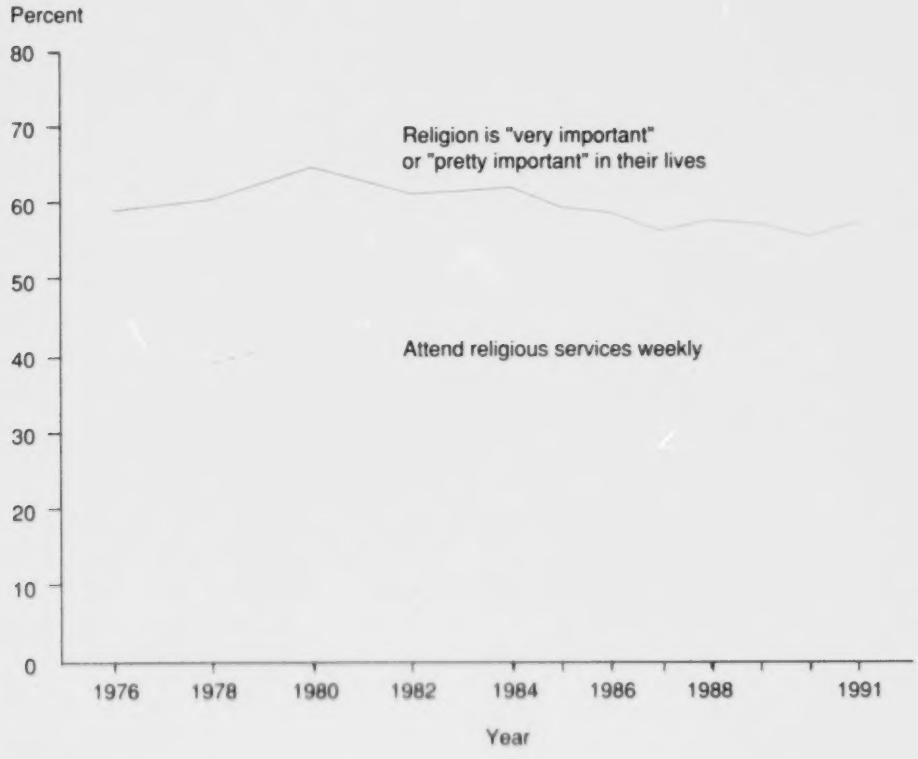
Indicator 54. Religion

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1991

Religious activity and level of interest	Percent of seniors											
	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Frequency of attending religious services												
Weekly	40.7	39.4	43.1	37.3	37.7	35.3	34.3	31.8	31.9	31.4	30.4	31.2
1–2 times a month	16.3	17.2	16.3	17.4	16.2	16.6	16.8	15.6	17.3	16.6	15.7	16.8
Rarely	32.0	34.4	32.0	35.8	35.8	37.0	36.9	39.6	39.0	38.5	39.7	37.6
Never	11.0	9.0	8.6	9.6	10.2	11.1	12.0	13.0	11.7	13.5	14.1	14.4
Importance of religion in life												
Very important	28.8	27.8	32.4	28.4	29.7	27.3	26.3	24.9	26.1	27.2	26.4	27.7
Pretty important	30.5	33.0	32.6	33.0	32.6	32.4	32.7	31.7	31.9	30.3	29.5	30.0
A little	27.8	27.9	25.3	27.9	26.7	27.6	27.8	28.8	28.4	27.8	28.7	27.0
Not important	12.9	11.2	9.8	10.7	11.0	12.7	13.3	14.5	13.6	14.7	15.5	15.3

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Religious involvement of high school seniors: 1976 to 1991



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

The proportion of high school seniors who attend religious services every week showed little change between 1976 and 1980, but then declined from 43 percent in 1980 to 31 percent in 1991. This pattern was mirrored to some extent by the changes in the proportion who felt that religion was "very important" or "pretty important" in their lives, which dropped from 65 percent in 1980 to 58 percent in 1991.

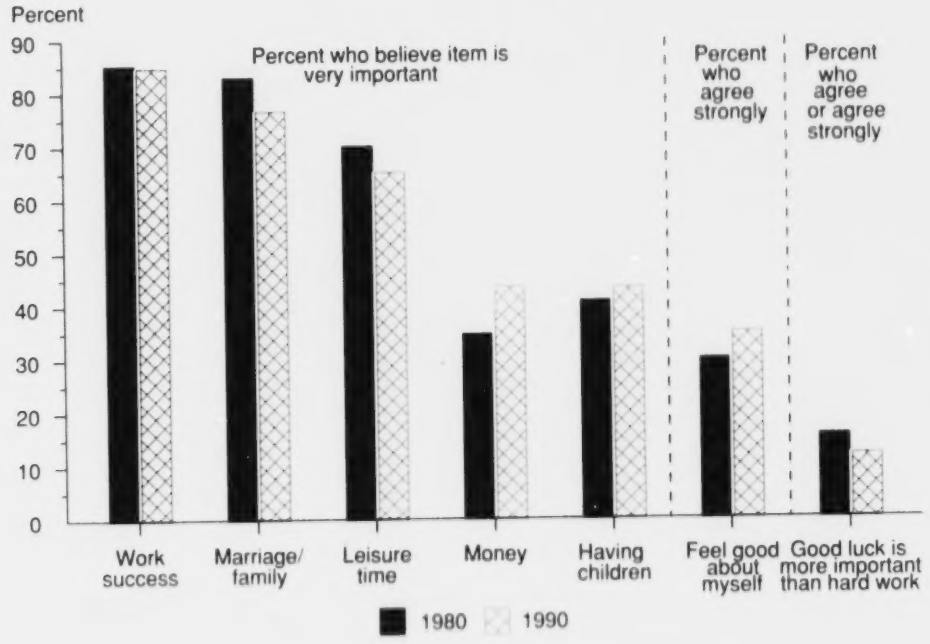
Indicator 55. Values

Self-perceptions and values of high school sophomores: 1980 and 1990

Self-perceptions and values	1980	1990
Percent who agree strongly		
Feel good about myself	29.9	35.0
Percent who agree strongly or agree		
Good luck is more important than hard work	15.5	11.9
When I make plans, I can make them work	80.1	79.6
Others see me as very popular	12.4	13.2
Others see me as a very good student	28.6	29.3
Percent who believe in the importance of		
Work success	85.3	84.8
Marriage/family	82.9	76.7
Money	34.6	43.6
Friendship	81.5	80.2
Steady work	84.4	84.8
Giving their children better opportunities	72.5	75.3
Living close to parents/relatives	20.8	24.4
Leaving this area	14.4	18.3
Correcting inequalities	14.4	18.8
Having children	40.8	43.4
Leisure time	70.0	65.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, "1980 Sophomore Cohort;" and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Perceptions and values of high school sophomores: 1980 and 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, "1980 Sophomore Cohort," and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

As in 1980, high school sophomores of 1990 believed in the value of work, marriage and a family, and leisure time, although fewer students said these values were very important to them. Sophomores in 1990 placed more value on money and having children than their counterparts ten years earlier, and fewer believed that good luck was more important than hard work.

Indicator 56. Attitudes Compared with Parents' Views

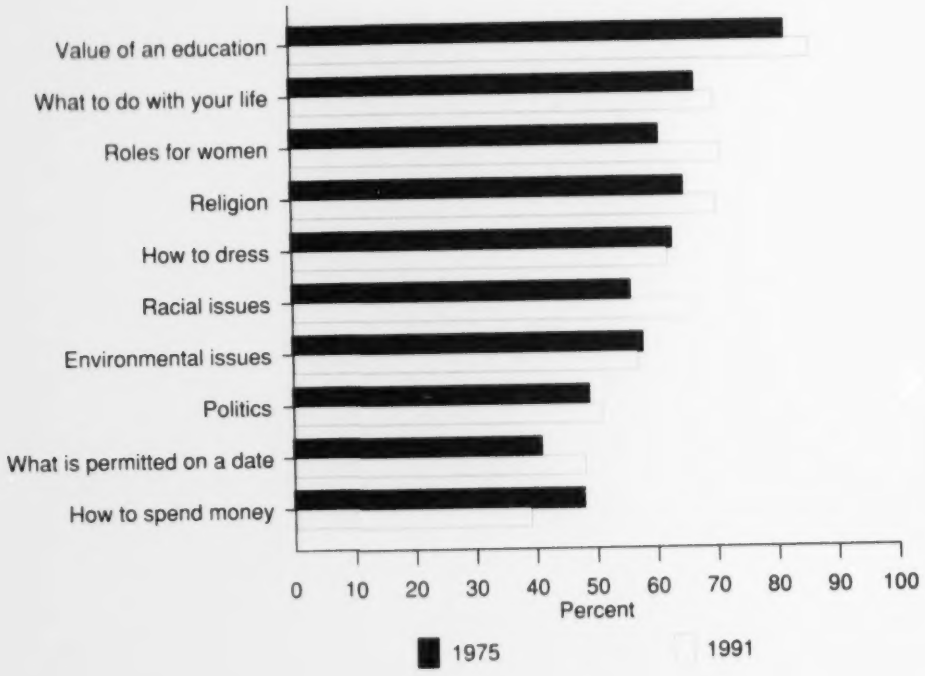
Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 to 1991

Topic	1975	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
What to do with your life	67	74	72	72	72	71	73	71	70
How to dress	63	68	66	65	64	64	63	62	62
How to spend money	48	47	44	43	42	42	42	41	39
What is permitted on a date	41	48	46	46	45	49	50	47	48
Value of an education	82	87	87	87	87	87	87	86	86
Roles for women	61	69	70	71	71	72	69	71	71
Environmental issues	58	54	53	50	50	48	53	55	57
Racial issues	56	61	63	62	62	63	64	64	67
Religion	65	72	69	70	68	69	68	69	70
Politics	49	49	52	49	46	46	51	48	51

SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

Indicator 56. Attitudes Compared with Parents' Views

Percent of high school seniors indicating that they agree with their parents on selected topics: 1975 and 1991



SOURCE: University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, *Monitoring the Future*, various years.

High school seniors of 1991 agreed more with their parents on three out of ten important topics than seniors in 1975. The level of agreement remained about the same for six other areas, and decreased in only one area, "how to spend money." Most seniors (86 percent) agreed with their parents on the value of an education. Less than half of the seniors were in agreement with their parents on how to spend money, and what is permitted on a date.

Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age: 1950 to 1990

Year	Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age [1]		
	14 to 17 years [2]	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1950	4.1	12.9	9.9
1955	21.2	20.0	20.1
1960	47.0	41.5	34.6
1965	75.9	52.8	40.0
1970	104.3	74.4	44.9
1975	121.3	89.5	49.4
1980	125.5	113.8	61.4
1981	130.5	119.1	66.2
1982	120.0	117.5	68.0
1983	117.3	118.3	71.6
1984	104.6	101.9	61.6
1985	118.6	117.0	72.7
1986	118.1	118.9	73.3
1987	123.1	122.8	78.0
1988	117.0	117.0	—
1989	114.9	130.2	82.8
1990	131.8	126.2	83.7

—Data not available

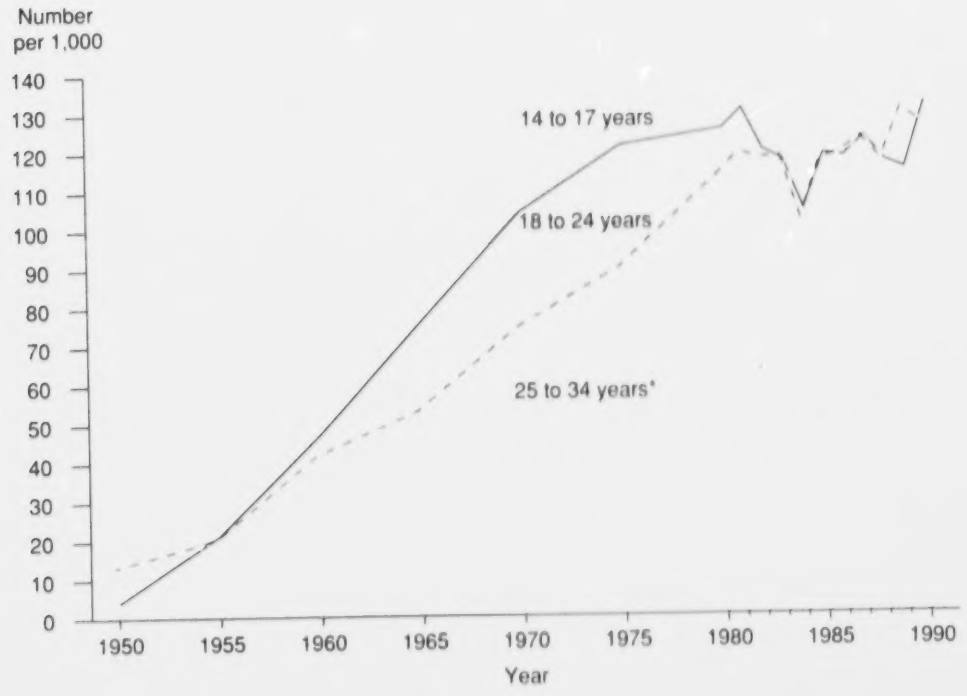
[1] Based on population in age group. Data do not indicate the proportion of persons who have been arrested, since some individuals have been arrested more than once.

[2] The arrest rate is an approximation for this age group based on the number of arrests of all persons under 18 per 1,000 persons in the population 14 to 17 years old. However, this results in a slight overestimate of the 14- to 17-year-old arrest rate because of the arrests of persons 13 years old and under.

NOTE: Some fluctuations in arrest ratios are caused by changes in the response rates of law enforcement agencies.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* various years. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States,* various years.

Number of arrests per 1,000 persons, by age: 1950 to 1990



*Data not available for 1988.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States to 1975;* and *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* various years. U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports, *Crime in the United States,* various years.

The number of arrests per 1,000 of 14- to 17-year-olds increased 15 percent between 1989 and 1990. Moreover, arrest rates for young adults between 14 and 24 years old were much higher in 1990 than two or three decades earlier. In 1950, there were only 13 arrests per 1,000 for 18- to 24-year-olds. By 1990 the rate was 126 per 1,000. Most of the increase in the arrest rates occurred between 1950 and 1980. Since 1980, the rates have fluctuated.

Persons arrested, by type of charge and age: 1969, 1979, and 1990

Charge	Arrests, 1990		Number of arrests per 1,000 14- to 17-year-olds [1]			Number of arrests per 1,000 18- to 24-year-olds [1]		
	Percent of offenders under 18	Percent of offenders 18 to 24	1969	1979	1990	1969	1979	1990
Total arrests	15.6	30.1	96.5	129.0	131.8	66.2	110.0	126.2
Serious crimes [2]	28.1	28.5	34.4	50.5	49.2	13.9	23.9	24.7
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	14.0	37.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Forcible rape	14.9	29.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Robbery	24.2	37.4	1.6	2.5	2.5	1.4	1.9	1.9
Aggravated assault	13.6	28.7	1.2	2.4	3.8	1.5	3.0	4.0
Burglary	33.0	32.0	8.8	13.7	8.4	3.3	5.4	4.1
Larceny/theft	30.0	26.0	17.4	26.7	28.0	5.5	11.3	12.0
Motor vehicle theft	43.3	31.2	4.7	4.3	5.5	1.6	1.6	2.0
Arson	43.8	19.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
All others [3]	12.3	30.5	62.1	64.0	82.6	52.1	57.4	101.4
Other assaults	14.9	27.6	2.9	5.1	8.9	3.3	5.2	8.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	9.1	34.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	1.0
Fraud	3.4	28.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	2.6	3.0
Stolen property	25.9	36.1	0.9	2.1	2.6	0.7	1.4	1.8
Vandalism	40.4	28.6	5.0	7.8	7.8	0.7	2.2	2.7
Weapons (carrying, etc)	18.2	35.1	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.9	2.3
Prostitution and commercialized vice	1.4	28.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.6	1.0
Sex offenses	16.0	20.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7
Drug abuse	7.4	33.1	3.7	6.9	4.9	5.3	8.7	10.7
Gambling	5.2	16.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Drunk driving	1.1	25.0	0.3	1.8	1.2	2.8	13.0	13.0
Liquor law violations	22.1	55.2	4.6	8.4	9.2	4.5	6.2	11.4
Drunkenness	2.7	24.0	2.8	2.8	1.5	8.8	10.1	6.4
Disorderly conduct	16.6	34.4	7.5	7.6	7.2	8.0	9.8	7.4
Vagrancy	8.1	22.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.3

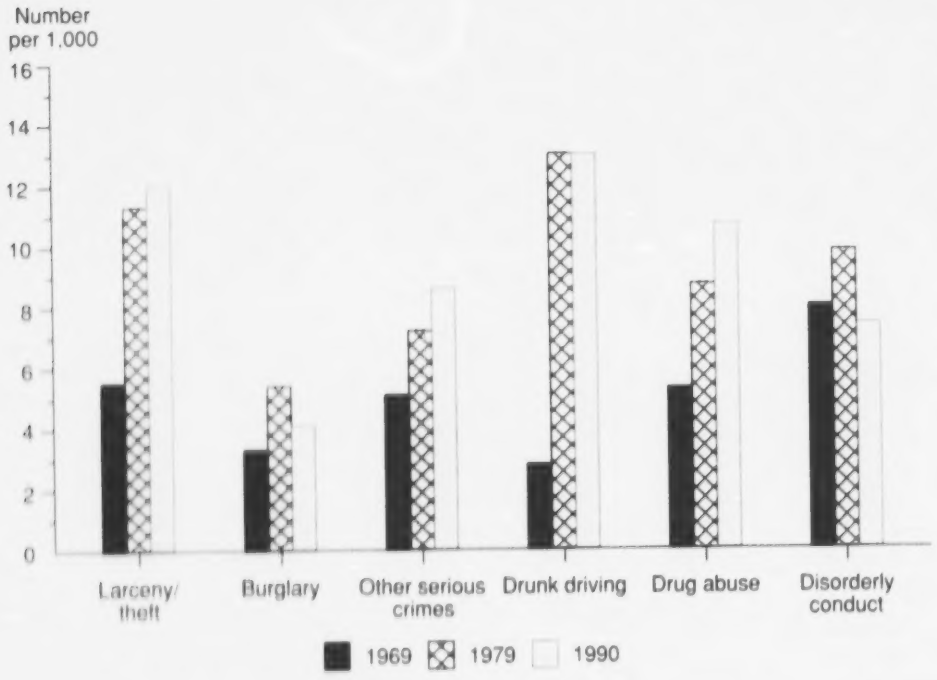
[1] Based on population in age group. Data do not indicate the proportion of persons who have been arrested, since some individuals have been arrested more than once. Arrests for those under 18 may include some persons below 14 years old.

[2] 1969 figures for serious crimes include data on manslaughter by negligence.

[3] Includes other charges not listed separately.

SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1969, 1979, and 1990*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, nos. 519, 917, and 1057.

Number of arrests of 18- to 24-year-olds per 1,000 persons, by type of crime: 1969, 1979, and 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 1969, 1979, and 1990*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, nos. 519, 917, and 1057.

In 1990, about 57 percent of those arrested for serious crimes were under 25 years old. The number of arrests per 1,000 young adults 18 to 24 years old nearly doubled between 1969 and 1990. The largest percentage increase was in arrests for drunk driving which climbed from 3 per 1,000 to 13 per 1,000 between 1969 and 1990. Other large increases occurred in arrests for larceny and theft, assault, fraud, drug abuse, and liquor law violations.

FUTURE

Indicator 59. Educational Aspirations

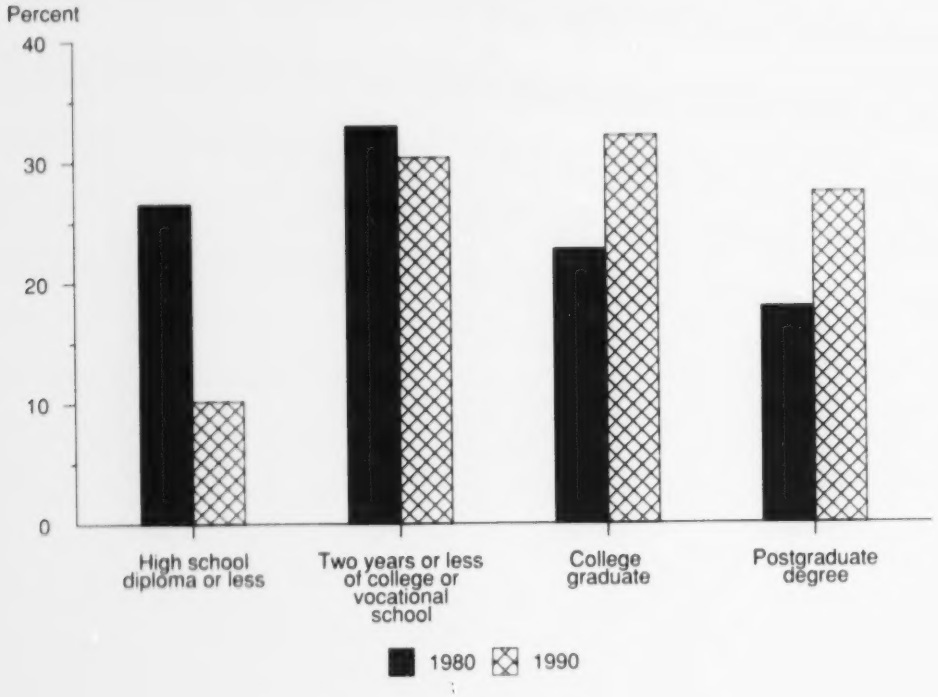
Percent of sophomores who plan to go to college after graduation and educational aspirations, by selected characteristics: 1980 and 1990

Student and school characteristics	Planned timing of postsecondary attendance						Level of educational aspiration							
	Right after high school		A year or more after graduation		No or don't know		High school diploma or less		Two years or less of college or vocational school		College graduate		Post-graduate degree	
	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990	1980	1990
All sophomores	48.5	60.3	37.0	26.4	14.3	13.2	26.5	10.2	32.9	30.3	22.7	32.1	17.9	27.4
Male	45.1	55.8	37.7	28.2	17.3	16.0	28.0	11.0	31.7	32.3	22.4	32.9	18.0	23.8
Female	51.7	64.6	36.3	25.0	11.9	10.4	23.4	9.4	34.2	28.3	23.8	31.4	18.7	30.9
Race/ethnicity														
White	48.4	60.3	36.0	26.1	15.6	13.7	25.9	9.4	33.1	29.5	23.4	33.9	17.7	27.3
Black	51.5	62.2	38.9	25.5	9.6	12.3	26.3	11.1	32.7	30.2	21.8	28.2	19.2	30.5
Hispanic	43.8	52.7	43.4	35.8	12.8	11.5	33.7	14.3	33.7	38.5	17.0	25.5	15.6	21.7
Asian	73.2	78.2	24.8	14.7	2.0	7.1	11.7	8.2	21.5	21.7	32.4	31.4	34.3	38.7
American Indian	33.0	45.4	52.6	32.8	14.5	21.7	35.7	18.8	32.9	43.0	17.2	21.8	14.2	16.5
Test performance quartile														
Lowest	29.9	39.4	45.5	33.6	24.6	27.0	47.5	21.4	33.1	46.3	11.8	19.8	7.6	12.5
Second	36.2	51.6	44.4	32.3	19.3	16.1	32.3	11.8	40.5	40.7	16.7	30.5	10.5	17.0
Third	51.6	66.8	36.4	24.9	12.0	8.2	18.5	5.4	37.8	26.3	26.5	38.6	17.2	29.7
Highest	73.1	82.0	22.6	15.7	4.3	2.3	7.0	1.7	21.2	10.6	35.6	38.6	36.2	49.1
Socioeconomic status*														
Low	31.1	40.3	44.4	34.2	24.5	25.6	45.1	21.4	32.8	42.1	12.9	21.6	9.1	15.0
Middle	45.8	60.2	39.6	27.6	14.6	12.2	25.5	8.4	38.0	32.7	22.1	34.1	14.5	24.7
High	71.9	82.0	23.8	15.9	4.4	2.2	7.4	1.5	23.3	11.9	34.6	39.1	35.7	47.5
Control of school														
Public	46.3	58.2	38.3	27.6	15.4	14.2	28.1	10.9	33.5	32.1	21.6	31.4	16.7	25.6
Catholic	71.1	83.0	23.8	13.9	5.1	3.1	9.8	3.2	27.1	12.2	33.2	42.1	29.9	42.5
Other private	65.1	75.1	27.6	20.0	7.3	4.9	12.3	4.1	27.1	13.1	32.3	35.1	28.4	47.6

*Socioeconomic status was measured by a composite score on parental education and occupation, and family income. The "low" SES group is the lowest quartile; the "middle" SES group is the middle two quartiles; and the "high" SES group is the upper quartile.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, "1980 Sophomore Cohort;" and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

Percent of sophomores aspiring to various levels of education: 1980 and 1990



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, High School and Beyond, Base Year Survey, "1980 Sophomore Cohort," and National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988, "First Followup" survey.

The hopes for the future of high school sophomores included more education in 1990 than in 1980. In 1990, 60 percent said that they hoped to graduate from college as compared with 41 percent in 1980. Moreover, 27 percent said they hoped to get a postgraduate degree as compared with 18 percent in 1980.

Indicator 60. Employment of Young Adults

Labor force participation of persons 16 years old and over, by sex and age: 1950 to 1992

Year	Men				Women			
	16 years old and over	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old	16 years old and over	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	25 to 34 years old
	Civilian labor force,[1] in thousands							
1950	43,817	2,504	4,632	10,527	18,389	1,712	2,675	4,092
1955	44,475	2,369	3,221	10,806	20,548	1,723	2,445	4,252
1960	46,388	2,787	4,123	10,251	23,240	2,054	2,580	4,131
1965	48,255	3,397	5,926	10,653	26,200	2,513	3,375	4,336
1970	51,228	4,008	5,709	11,311	31,543	3,241	4,874	5,698
1975	56,299	4,805	7,398	13,854	37,475	4,065	6,069	8,456
1980	61,453	4,998	8,287	16,327	45,487	4,380	7,093	11,842
1985	64,411	4,134	8,283	18,808	51,050	3,767	7,434	14,742
1989	67,840	4,135	7,459	19,905	56,030	3,818	6,721	15,990
1990	68,234	3,866	7,291	19,813	56,554	3,544	6,552	15,990
1991	68,411	3,588	7,270	19,548	56,893	3,330	6,440	15,782
1992	69,184	3,547	7,242	19,355	57,798	3,204	6,461	15,748
	Percent in labor force[2]							
1950	86.4	63.2	89.0	96.2	33.9	41.0	46.1	34.0
1955	85.4	58.9	90.8	97.7	35.7	39.7	46.0	34.9
1960	83.3	56.1	88.1	97.5	37.7	39.3	46.1	36.0
1965	80.7	53.8	88.0	97.4	39.3	38.0	50.0	38.6
1970	79.7	56.1	83.3	96.4	43.3	44.0	57.7	45.0
1975	77.9	59.1	84.5	95.2	46.3	49.1	64.1	54.9
1980	77.4	60.5	85.9	95.2	51.5	52.9	68.9	65.5
1985	76.3	56.8	85.0	94.7	54.5	52.1	71.8	70.9
1989	76.4	57.9	85.3	94.4	57.4	53.9	72.4	73.5
1990	76.1	55.7	84.3	94.2	57.5	51.8	71.6	73.6
1991	75.5	53.2	83.4	93.7	57.3	50.2	70.4	73.3
1992	75.6	53.3	83.3	93.8	57.8	49.2	71.2	74.1
	Percent unemployed[3]							
1950	5.1	12.7	7.7	4.2	5.7	11.4	6.3	5.3
1955	4.2	11.6	7.0	3.0	4.9	10.2	5.4	4.7
1960	5.4	15.3	8.9	4.8	5.9	13.9	8.3	6.3
1965	4.0	14.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	15.7	7.3	5.5
1970	4.4	15.0	8.4	3.4	5.9	15.6	7.9	5.7
1975	7.9	20.1	14.3	7.0	9.3	19.7	12.7	9.1
1980	6.9	18.2	12.5	6.7	7.4	17.2	10.3	7.2
1985	7.0	19.5	11.4	6.6	7.4	17.6	10.7	7.4
1989	5.2	15.9	8.8	4.8	5.4	14.0	8.3	5.6
1990	5.8	16.3	9.1	5.5	5.4	14.7	8.5	5.6
1991	7.0	19.8	11.7	7.0	6.3	17.4	9.8	6.7
1992	7.8	21.5	12.2	7.8	6.9	18.5	10.2	7.3

[1] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military.

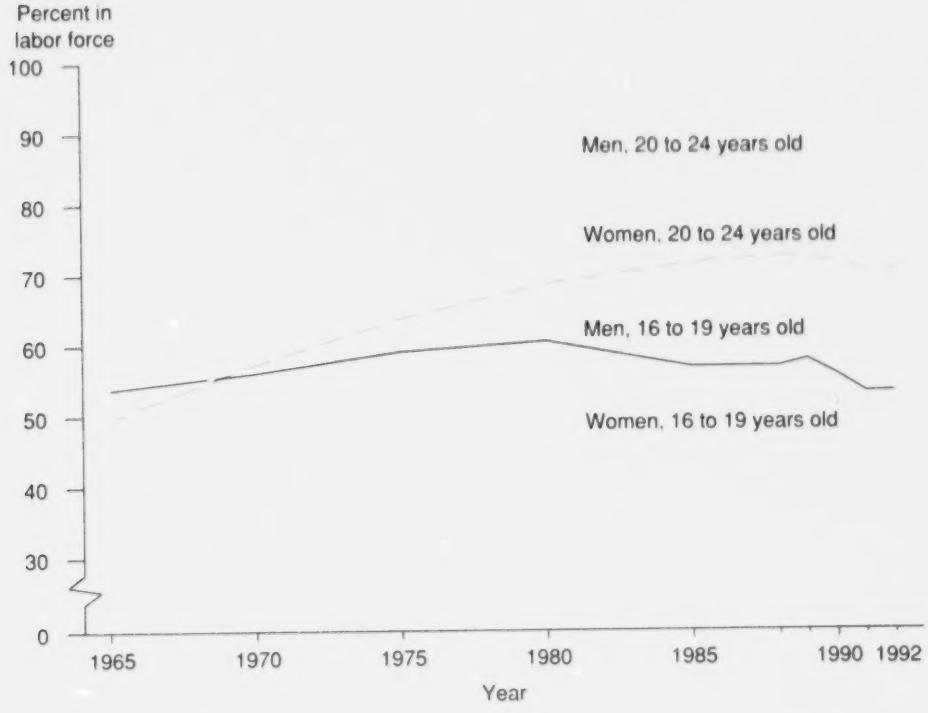
[2] The labor force participation rate is the percentage of persons either employed or seeking employment.

[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1956 and 1987; and *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, nos. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

Indicator 60. Employment of Young Adults

Labor force participation rate of young adults, by sex and age: 1965 to 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); *Handbook of Labor Statistics*, Bulletin 2217. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1957 and 1987*; and *Current Population Reports*, Series P-50, nos. 31 and 72. Council of Economic Advisers, *Economic Report of the President, 1987*.

The proportion of young men 20 to 24 years old in the labor force has remained relatively steady over the past 20 years. In contrast, young women's participation in the labor force has grown significantly. Between 1970 and 1992, the proportion of women 20 to 24 years old in the labor force rose from 58 percent to 71 percent.

Indicator 61. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rates of 16- to 24-year-olds, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 1950 to 1992

Year	All races		White [1]		Black [1]		Hispanic [2]	
	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old	16 to 19 years old	20 to 24 years old
				Men				
1950	12.7	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	11.6	7.7	11.3	7.0	[3] 13.4	[3] 12.4	—	—
1960	15.3	8.9	14.0	8.3	[3] 24.0	[3] 13.1	—	—
1965	14.1	6.4	12.9	5.9	[3] 23.3	[3] 9.3	—	—
1970	15.0	8.4	13.7	7.8	[3] 25.0	[3] 12.6	—	—
1975	20.1	14.3	18.3	13.1	38.1	24.7	27.6	16.3
1980	18.3	12.5	16.2	11.1	37.5	23.7	21.6	12.3
1982	24.4	16.4	21.7	14.3	48.9	31.5	31.2	18.3
1983	23.3	15.9	20.2	13.8	48.8	31.4	28.7	17.1
1984	19.6	11.9	16.8	9.8	42.7	26.6	25.3	12.7
1985	19.5	11.4	16.5	9.7	41.0	23.5	24.7	13.0
1986	19.0	11.0	16.3	9.2	39.3	23.5	24.5	13.0
1987	17.8	9.9	15.5	8.4	34.4	20.3	22.2	10.2
1988	16.0	8.9	13.9	7.4	32.7	19.4	22.7	9.2
1989	15.9	8.8	13.7	7.5	31.9	17.9	20.2	9.7
1990	16.3	9.1	14.2	7.6	32.1	20.2	19.6	8.3
1991	19.8	11.7	17.5	10.2	36.5	22.4	23.7	11.6
1992	21.5	12.2	18.4	10.4	42.0	24.5	28.2	13.7
				Women				
1950	11.4	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	10.2	6.1	9.1	5.1	[3] 19.2	[3] 13.0	—	—
1960	13.9	8.3	12.7	7.2	[3] 24.8	[3] 15.3	—	—
1965	15.7	7.3	14.0	6.3	[3] 31.7	[3] 13.7	—	—
1970	15.6	7.9	13.4	6.9	[3] 34.5	[3] 15.0	—	—
1975	19.7	12.7	17.4	11.2	41.0	24.3	27.9	17.2
1980	17.2	10.4	14.8	8.5	39.8	23.5	23.4	11.9
1982	21.9	13.2	19.0	10.9	47.1	29.6	28.2	17.0
1983	21.3	12.9	18.3	10.3	48.2	31.8	27.9	16.4
1984	18.0	10.9	15.2	8.8	42.6	25.6	22.8	12.3
1985	17.6	10.7	14.8	8.5	39.2	25.6	23.8	12.1
1986	17.6	10.3	14.9	8.1	39.2	24.7	25.1	12.9
1987	15.9	9.4	13.4	7.4	34.9	23.3	22.4	11.4
1988	14.4	8.5	12.3	6.7	32.0	19.8	21.0	10.7
1989	14.0	8.3	11.5	6.8	33.0	18.1	18.2	12.2
1990	14.7	8.5	12.6	6.8	30.0	19.7	19.5	10.4
1991	17.4	9.8	15.2	8.0	36.1	20.7	21.9	11.7
1992	18.5	10.2	15.7	8.3	37.2	23.1	26.4	12.4

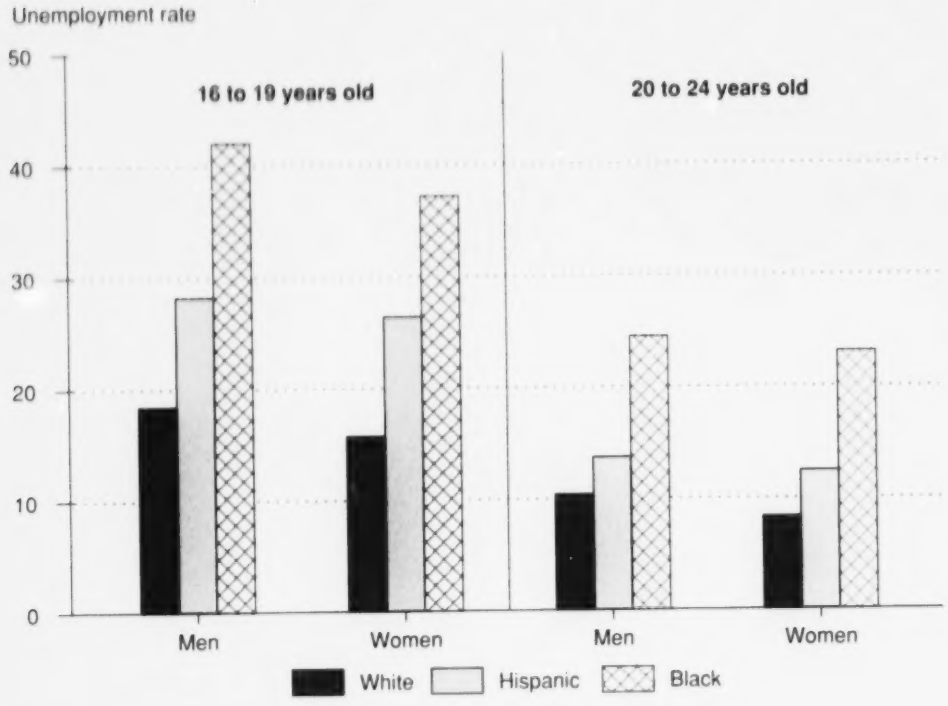
—Data not available.
[1] Includes Hispanics.
[2] Hispanics may be of any race.
[3] Includes black and other races.

NOTE: The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); and Labor Force Statistics derived from the *Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. I, Bulletin 2096; and unpublished data.

Indicator 61. Unemployment of Young Adults

Unemployment rate of young adults, by sex, age, and race/ethnicity: 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings* (January issues); and Labor Force Statistics derived from the *Current Population Survey: A Data Book*, vol. I, Bulletin 2096.

Black teenagers are much more likely to be unemployed than whites. The 1992 unemployment rate for white teenage males was about 18 percent; it was 42 percent for black and 28 percent for Hispanic teenage males. High unemployment rates persisted for older black male youths, with about 25 percent of black 20- to 24-year-olds being unemployed compared with 10 percent of whites and 14 percent of Hispanics. Unemployment rates for women followed similar racial/ethnic and age patterns—higher for blacks than for whites and higher for teenagers than for those in their early 20s.

Indicator 62. Employment of High School Graduates

Employment and unemployment of high school graduates in year of graduation, by college enrollment status: October 1965 to October 1992

[Numbers in thousands]

Year of enrollment and graduation	High school graduates			Graduates in the civilian labor force [1]			
	Number	Percent of total [2]	Percent employed	Number	Labor force participation rate [1]	Percent employed	Unemployment rate [3]
Not enrolled in college							
1965	1,305	49	72	1,071	82	88	12
1970	1,330	48	63	1,027	77	82	18
1975	1,571	49	65	1,276	81	80	20
1980	1,565	51	69	1,330	85	81	19
1981	1,407	46	66	1,180	84	79	21
1982	1,532	49	60	1,257	82	74	26
1983	1,402	47	63	1,184	84	74	26
1984	1,350	45	64	1,120	83	77	23
1985	1,127	42	62	927	82	75	25
1986	1,287	46	65	1,047	81	80	20
1987	1,144	43	69	959	84	82	18
1988	1,098	41	72	930	85	85	15
1989	991	40	72	836	84	85	15
1990	945	40	68	788	84	81	19
1991	857	38	60	685	80	75	25
1992	919	37	63	714	78	81	19
Enrolled in college							
1965	1,354	51	25	380	28	89	11
1970	1,427	52	30	509	36	84	16
1975	1,615	51	35	641	40	88	12
1980	1,524	49	38	662	43	87	13
1981	1,646	54	36	719	44	83	17
1982	1,568	51	37	695	44	84	16
1983	1,562	53	37	702	45	83	17
1984	1,662	55	37	719	43	86	14
1985	1,539	58	39	683	44	87	13
1986	1,499	54	42	717	48	87	13
1987	1,503	57	41	698	47	88	12
1988	1,575	59	42	747	47	88	12
1989	1,463	60	41	659	45	91	9
1990	1,410	60	37	587	42	89	11
1991	1,420	62	42	675	48	88	12
1992	1,542	63	42	761	49	85	15

[1] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons, plus those seeking employment; it excludes persons in the military. The labor force participation rate is the percent of persons either employed or seeking employment.

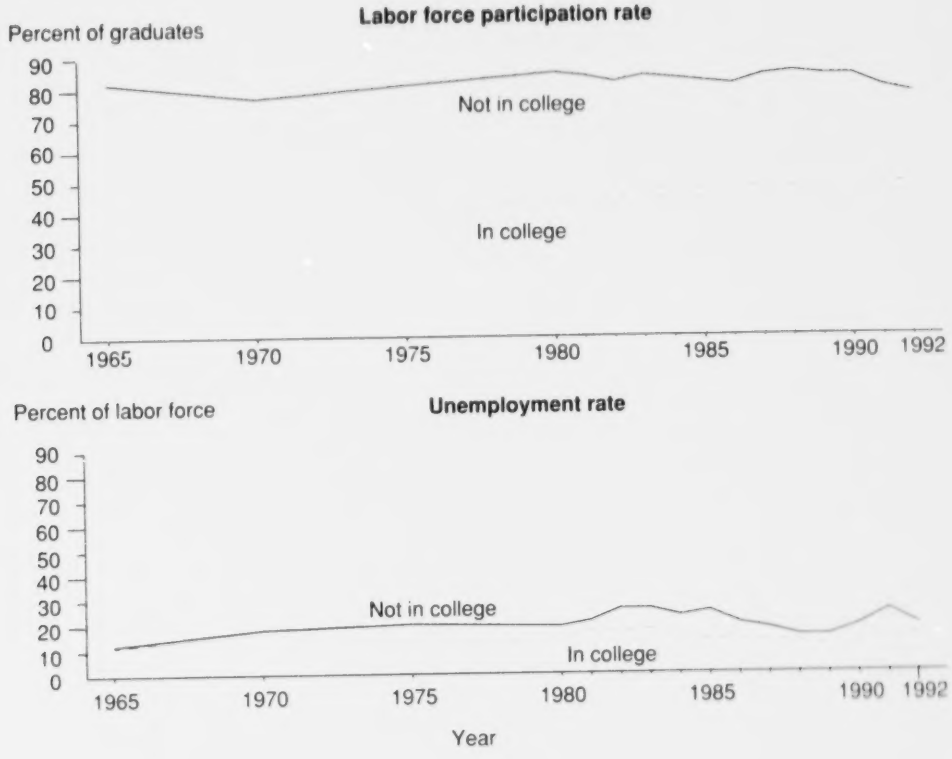
[2] Percent not enrolled in college plus percent enrolled in college equals 100.

[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not employed and are seeking employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Indicator 62. Employment of High School Graduates

Labor force participation and unemployment rates of high school graduates in the year of their graduation: October 1965 to October 1992



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Between 1965 and 1992, the percentage of noncollege-bound high school graduates entering the labor force changed little. The apparent dip in 1970 was caused by the entry of young men into the military rather than the civilian labor force. In contrast, the proportion of college students who were also in the labor force rose from 28 percent in 1965 to 49 percent in 1992. Since 1982, the proportion of high school students going on to college immediately after high school has risen.

Indicator 63. Employment of Dropouts

Employment status of high school dropouts in the year that they dropped out: October 1970 to October 1992

[Numbers in thousands]

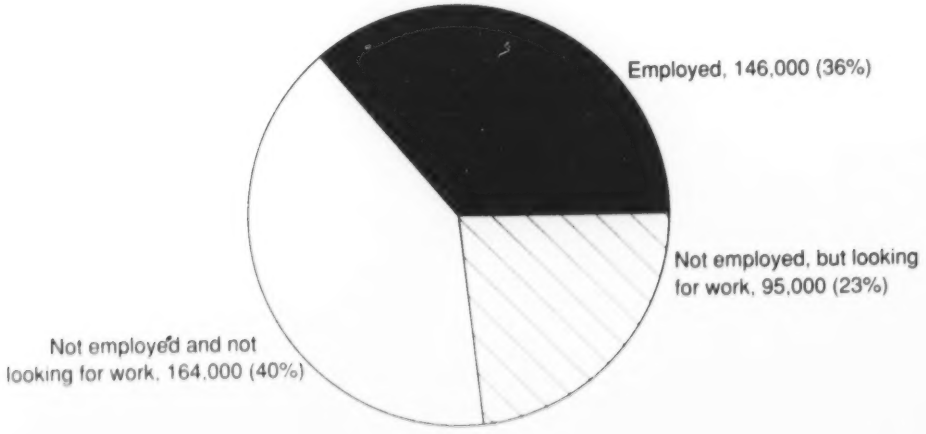
October of year	Dropouts [1]		Dropouts in the civilian labor force [2]				Dropouts not in the labor force
	Number	Percent employed	Number	Labor force participation rate [2]	Percent employed	Unemployment rate [3]	
1970	712	45	427	60	74	26	285
1975	727	41	455	63	66	34	272
1980	739	44	471	64	68	32	268
1981	714	40	450	63	64	36	264
1982	668	37	421	63	58	42	247
1983	597	43	377	63	68	32	220
1984	601	43	387	64	67	33	214
1985	612	43	413	67	64	36	199
1986	562	46	359	64	72	28	203
1987	502	41	333	66	62	38	169
1988	552	43	327	59	73	27	225
1989	446	47	292	65	72	28	154
1990	405	47	280	69	68	32	125
1991	380	37	235	62	60	40	145
1992	406	36	242	60	61	39	164

[1] Includes persons from 16 to 24 years old who dropped out from any grade without completing high school during the previous 12 months (October through October).
[2] The civilian labor force includes all employed persons plus those seeking employment. It excludes persons in the military. The labor force participation rate is the percent of persons either employed or seeking employment.
[3] The unemployment rate is the proportion of those in the labor force who are not working and are looking for employment.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts*, various years; and unpublished tabulations.

Indicator 63. Employment of Dropouts

Employment status of 16- to 24-year-olds who dropped out of school between October 1991 and October 1992



Total persons who dropped out between October 1991 and October 1992 = 406,000

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of School-Age Youth, Graduates, and Dropouts, 1992*.

The job outlook for high school dropouts is generally dismal. In October of 1992, only slightly more than one-third of those who had dropped out in the previous 12 months were employed. Some of those not working were looking for jobs, but a majority were not looking for work.

Glossary

Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program provides cash support for low-income families with dependent children who have been deprived of parental support due to death, disability, continued absence of a parent, or unemployment.

Average daily attendance (ADA) is the aggregate attendance of a school during a reporting period (normally school year) divided by the number of days school is in session during this period. Only days on which pupils are under the guidance and direction of teachers are considered as days in session.

Civilian labor force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described below. Members of the armed forces stationed either in the United States or abroad are included in the "labor force" (see below).

Constant dollars are dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price and cost indices to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years. Constant dollars are expressed in two ways in this publication: 1) according to calendar year and 2) according to school year.

Consumer unit is 1) all members of a particular household who are related by blood or legal arrangements; 2) persons living alone or sharing a household with others; or 3) two or more persons together who are making joint expenditure decisions. All units are considered financially independent.

Current dollars are dollar amounts that have not been adjusted to compensate for inflation.

Current expenditures (elementary/secondary) are the expenditures for operating local public schools excluding capital outlay and interest on school debt. These expenditures include such items as salaries for school personnel, fixed charges, student transportation, school books and materials, and energy costs. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for state administration are excluded.

Dropouts are persons 16 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed high school. People who have received high school equivalency credentials are counted as having completed high school.

Employment includes activities of civilian, noninstitutionalized persons such as 1) paid work during any part of a survey week; work at their own business, profession, or farm; or unpaid work for 15 hours or more in a family-owned enterprise; or 2) temporary absence due to illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not another job is being sought.

Estimated pregnancy rate is the sum of births, plus abortions, plus miscarriages. Miscarriages are estimated as 20 percent of all births added to 10 percent of all abortions.

Family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder, see below) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family. Beginning with the 1980 Current Population Survey (CPS), members of unrelated subfamilies (referred to in the past as secondary families) are not included in the count of family members.

Family household is a household maintained by a family (as defined above), and any unrelated persons (unrelated subfamily members, other individuals, or both) who may be resid-

ing there. The number of family households is equal to the number of families. The count of family household members differs from the count of family members, however, in that the family household members include all persons living in the household, whereas family members include only the householder and his/her relatives (see "family").

Household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters, that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other person in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Householder refers to the person (or one of the persons) in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented (maintained) or, if there is no such person, any adult member, excluding roomers, boarders, or paid employees. If the house is owned or rented jointly by a married couple, the householder may be either the husband or the wife. The person designated as the householder is the "reference person" to whom the relations of all other household members, if any, are recorded. Prior to 1980, the husband was always considered the householder in married-couple households. The number of householders is equal to the number of households. Also, the number of family householders is equal to the number of families.

Labor force includes persons employed as civilians or as members of the armed forces, as well as the unemployed (see below) during survey week. The "civilian labor force" (see above) comprises all civilians classified as employed or unemployed.

Labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the noninstitutional population (see below) that is in the labor force. The civilian labor force participation rate is the ratio of the civilian labor force to the civilian noninstitutional population.

Married couple is defined for census purposes as a husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household. The married couple may or may not have children living with them. The expression "married-couple" before the term "household," "family," or "subfamily" indicates that the household, family or subfamily is maintained by a husband and wife. The number of married couples equals the count of married-couple families plus related and unrelated married-couple subfamilies.

Median is the measure of central tendency that occupies the middle position in a rank order of values. It generally has the same number of items above it as below it. If there is an even number of items in the group, the median is taken to be the average of the middle two items.

Nonfamily householder is a person maintaining a household alone or with nonrelatives only.

Noninstitutional population is all those who are not inmates of an institution such as a home, school, hospital or ward for the physically or mentally handicapped; a hospital or ward for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; a home for unmarried mothers; a nursing, convalescent, or rest home for the aged and dependent; an orphanage; or a correctional institution.

Own children are family members who are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder. "Own children" in a subfamily are sons and daughters of the married couple or parent in the subfamily.

Poverty is based on a definition developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised in 1969 and 1981. The poverty index provides a range of income cutoffs adjusted by such factors as family size, sex of the family head, and number of children under 18 years old. The poverty thresholds rise each year by the same percentage as the annual average Consumer Price Index.

Racial/ethnic group is a classification that indicates racial or ethnic heritage based on self-identification as in data collected by the Bureau of the Census based on the Office of Management and Budget standard classification scheme presented below. (Note that two groups, American Indian or Alaskan Native and Asian or Pacific Islander, are not presented in this edition because separate data for these groups are not available.)

White includes persons having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black includes those having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. Normally excludes persons of Hispanic origin except for tabulations produced by the Bureau of the Census, which are noted accordingly in this book.

Black and other races includes all persons who identify themselves in the enumeration process to be other than white. At the time of the 1970 Census of Population, 89 percent of the black and other population group were black; the remainder were American Indian, Alaskan Natives, and Asian and Pacific Islanders. The term "black" is used in this book when the relevant data are provided exclusively for the black population.

Hispanic or Spanish origin are persons who identify themselves as being of Hispanic or Spanish origin or descent. Persons of Hispanic origin, in particular, are those who indicate that their origin is Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. In the 1970 Census of Population, approximately 96 percent of the Hispanic population are white.

Subfamily or related subfamily is a married couple with or without children, or one parent with one or more own single (never-married) children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, the person or couple who maintains the household. The most common example of a related subfamily is a young married couple sharing the home of the husband's or wife's parents. The number of related subfamilies is not included in the count of families.

Total expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance includes all expenditures allocable to per pupil costs divided by average daily attendance. These allocable expenditures include current expenditures of regular school programs, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Beginning in 1980–81, expenditures for other programs (summer schools, community colleges, and private schools) have been included.

Unemployed persons include all persons who did not work during the survey week, who had made specific efforts to find a job within the past 4 weeks, and who were avail-

able for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all, were available for work, and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, or were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days.

Unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (see above).

Unrelated subfamily is a group of two persons or more who are related to each other by birth, marriage, or adoption, but who are not related to the householder. The unrelated subfamily may include persons such as guests, roomers, boarders, or resident employees and their relatives living in a household. The number of unrelated subfamily members is included in the number of household members but is not included in the count of family members.

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